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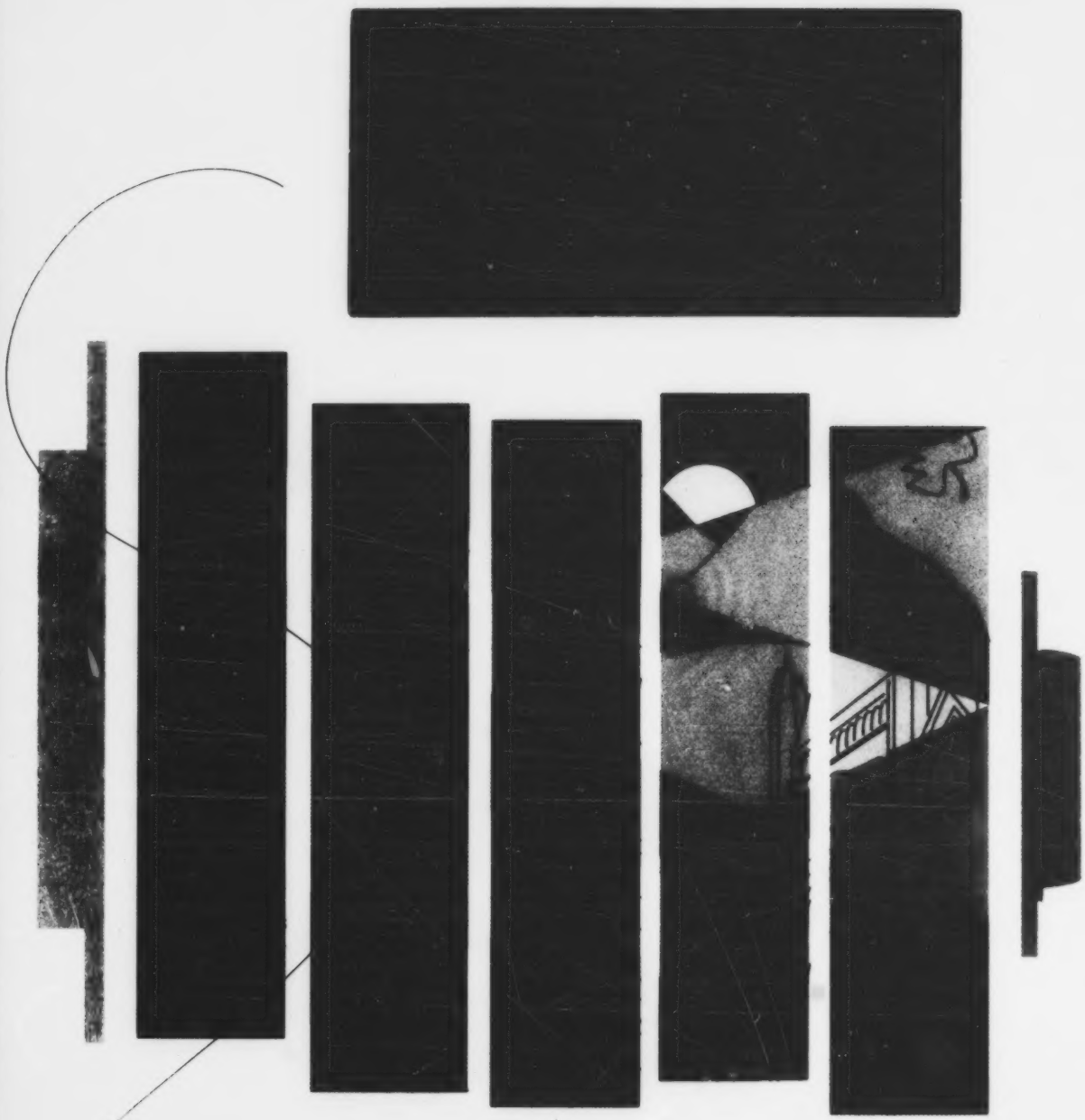

Canada

103-00845

Research Report

Female Young Offenders in Canada : Revised Edition

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1998 N° R-80

FEMALE YOUNG OFFENDERS IN CANADA: REVISED EDITION

by:

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December, 1998

SUMMARY

The focus of this report is a summary and presentation of recent trends involving female young offenders in Canada. It is a revision of the original report, B-19, published in September, 1997. This updated version includes 1995/96 and 1996/97 Youth Court Survey, 1997 Uniform Crime Report and 1996/97 Corrections Key Indicator Report data. The original report was written in response to a special request, and supplemented a presentation for the Heads of Corrections.

The data used to compile this report is derived from three sources: the Uniform Crime Report Survey, the Youth Court Survey and the Corrections Key Indicator Report, all published by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. Where available, the analyses in this report examine female young offender trends over the past 6 years. The analyses were directed toward seven questions:

1. ***Has there been an increase in female youth charged by the police, 1992 - 1997?***

- At the national level, no. There has been a very slight decrease.
- At the regional level, the Prairie region remained relatively constant, the Pacific and Ontario regions declined, the Quebec region declined slightly and the Atlantic region increased.
- By offence category, there was a marked decrease in property crimes, an increase in violent and other crimes and a slight increase in drug offences.

2. ***Has there been an increase in female youth processed through the youth court system, 1991/92 - 1996/97?***

- At the national level, overall there has been a slight decrease.
- At the regional level, regions either increased slightly (Quebec) or decreased slightly (Ontario, Prairie, Pacific) with the exception of the Atlantic which notably increased.

- By offence category, there has been a significant decrease in property crimes, a notable increase in violent and YOA offences, a slight increase in drug offences and relative stability in the category of other crime.

3. *Are female youth getting involved with crime at a younger age?*

- At the national level, no.
- A mean age of 15 has remained stable from 1991/92 to 1996/97.

4. *Are female youth getting more violent?*

Uniform Crime Report Survey

- Since 1992, the national rate of violent crime among female youth has increased from 38 per 10,000 to 47 per 10,000.
- From 1992 - 1997, the Pacific, Prairie, Ontario and Atlantic regions increased in the rate of female youth charged for a violent crime and the Quebec region only slightly increased.
- By offence, homicide slightly increased over the 6-year period. Abduction and sexual assault and other sexual offences remained relatively stable, non-sexual assault and robbery increased and attempted murder slightly decreased.

Youth Court Survey

- At the national level, there was an increase from 1991/92 to 1993/94 in the number of youth processed through youth court, followed by a slight decrease in 1994/95 and an increase to 1996/97 similar to the 1993/94 level.
- Focusing on specific offences over the five year period, there was relative stability for homicide, attempted murder, abduction and sexual assault and other sexual offences, an increase in robbery and a slight increase in non-sexual assault and weapon offences.

5. *Has there been an increase in the frequency of female youth remanded into custody pending disposition of a charge?*

- The number of female youth remanded into custody pending disposition of a charge was examined, however, conclusions are tentative because only two provinces are reported.
- Manitoba had an increase of remands into custody from 34 in 1992/93 to 44 in 1996/97.
- British Columbia had an increase of remands into custody from 20 in 1992/93 to 44 in 1996/97.

6. *Are female youth getting more serious dispositions?*

- At the national level, there was an increase in probation, open custody and secure custody. Fine and community service order and absolute discharge both decreased.
- At the regional level the most notable findings are: an increase in secure custody and a decrease in probation in the Atlantic region; an increase in probation and decrease in absolute discharge in the Quebec region; a dramatic increase in probation and a dramatic decrease in fine and community service order and a steady increase in secure custody and a stable decrease in absolute discharge in the Ontario region; an increase in probation, open custody and secure custody and a decrease in fine and community service order and absolute discharge in the Prairie region; and in the Pacific region an increase in open and secure custody and a decrease in absolute discharge.

7. *Has there been an increase in the number of female youth transferred to adult court?*

- Very few females (a total of 20 female youth cases) were transferred to adult court between 1991/92 and 1996/97.

NOTE

- The data used to compile this report does not measure the actual number of female youth charged with a crime, processed through the youth court system or remanded into custody, but rather, the unit of analysis is cases (Youth Court Survey), incidents (Uniform Crime Report Survey) or counts (Corrections Key Indicator Report). An explanation and definition of the data sources are presented in Appendix A to Appendix F respectively. For further clarification, please refer to the original source.

- The Youth Court Survey and Corrections Key Indicator Report data are presented for fiscal years. The Uniform Crime Report Survey data are presented for calendar years. Caution must therefore be made in comparison of the data sources. As well, the Postcensal and updated Postcensal population estimates (Statistics Canada) are for July 1 of the indicated years.

- The data sources and population estimates used in this report may not be the most recent revision of the data. The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics revises data the year following the original release. The changes, however, are small and do not effect the findings of this report. For example, property crime rate comparisons are as follows: 1992 (17,051 / 17,038), 1993 (15,749 / 15,759), 1994 (14,261 / 14,251), 1995 (15,193 / 15,149).

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RESEARCH QUESTIONS

QUESTION 1:

HAS THERE BEEN AN INCREASE IN FEMALE YOUTH CHARGED BY THE POLICE?

QUESTION 2:

HAS THERE BEEN AN INCREASE IN FEMALE YOUTH PROCESSED THROUGH THE YOUTH COURT SYSTEM?

QUESTION 3:

ARE FEMALE YOUTH GETTING INVOLVED WITH CRIME AT A YOUNGER AGE?

QUESTION 4:

ARE FEMALE YOUTH GETTING MORE VIOLENT?

QUESTION 5:

HAS THERE BEEN AN INCREASE IN THE FREQUENCY OF FEMALE YOUTH REMANDED INTO CUSTODY PENDING DISPOSITION OF A CHARGE?

QUESTION 6:

ARE FEMALE YOUTH GETTING MORE SERIOUS DISPOSITIONS?

QUESTION 7:

HAS THERE BEEN AN INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF FEMALE YOUTH TRANSFERRED TO ADULT COURT?

*** Refer to Appendix A for definitions of data sources**
**** Refer to Appendix B for format of data presentation**

QUESTION 1:

HAS THERE BEEN AN INCREASE IN FEMALE YOUTH CHARGED BY THE POLICE, 1992 - 1997?

Canada

- Examining the 6-year period, there was a very slight decrease. Note, there was a drop in 1994 followed by an increase in 1995 to a rate similar to 1993. This is true both for female youth charged by police and the rate of female youth charged by police per 10,000 female youth population.

- By offence, one trend was a decrease in property crimes from 1992 to 1994, followed by a slight increase in 1995 and then a decrease to 1997 to substantially below the 1992 level.

- Both violent and other crimes increased from 1992 to 1997, noting a slight decrease in 1994.

- Drug offences increased slightly from 1992 to 1997, noting a slight decrease in 1995.

Regions

- A general fluctuation occurred in 1994 where there was a decrease in all regions, except the Atlantic, which increased.

- Overall, the rate remained quite steady for the Prairie region.

- From 1992 to 1997, there was a trend decrease in the Ontario region.

- In the Atlantic region there was a trend increase from 1992 to 1997.

- In the Pacific region there was a trend decrease from 1992 to 1997.

- The Quebec region decreased slightly over the 6-year period.

- The Prairie region had the highest rate per 10,000 female youth population, followed by the Pacific, Ontario, Atlantic and Quebec regions.

Table 1.1: Female Youth Charged by Police*, Canada

OFFENCE	1992 Actual Number	1992 Rate per** 10,000	1993 Actual Number	1993 Rate per** 10,000	1994 Actual Number	1994 Rate per** 10,000	1995 Actual Number	1995 Rate per** 10,000	1996 Actual Nu— */mber	1996 Rate per** 10,000	1997 Actual Number	1997 Rate per** 10,000
Crimes of Violence	4,291	38.1	5,096	44.7	4,903	42.6	5,125	44.0	5,191	44.0	5,639	47.2
Property Crimes	17,051	151.4	15,759	138.2	14,261	124.0	15,193	130.6	14,593	123.8	13,298	111.4
Drugs***	448	4.0	467	4.1	621	5.4	582	5.0	650	5.5	693	5.8
Other****	6,199	55.0	6,101	53.5	5,739	49.9	6,484	55.7	7,135	60.5	7,450	62.4
TOTAL	27,989	248.5	27,423	240.4	25,524	221.9	27,384	235.4	27,569	233.8	27,080	226.8

* Source: Uniform Crime Report
** Rate per 10,000 total female youth (aged 12-17 years) population
*** Drugs = Narcotics Control Act & Food and Drugs Act
**** Other = Other Federal Statutes & Other Crime

Table 1.2: Total Female Youth (Aged 12-17 Years) Population*, Canada

TOTAL FEMALE YOUTH POPULATION	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
	1,126,400	1,140,600	1,150,300	1,163,500	1,179,063	1,193,930

* Source: Statistics Canada, Census and Household Statistics Branch, Demography Division.

Chart 1.1A: Total Female Youth Charged by Police, Canada

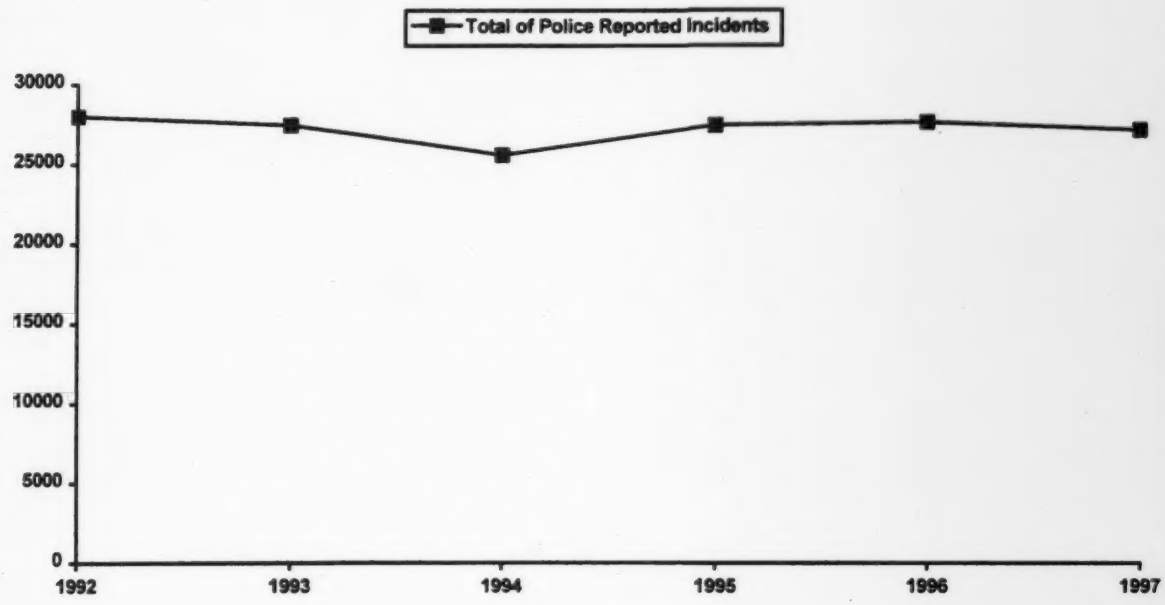
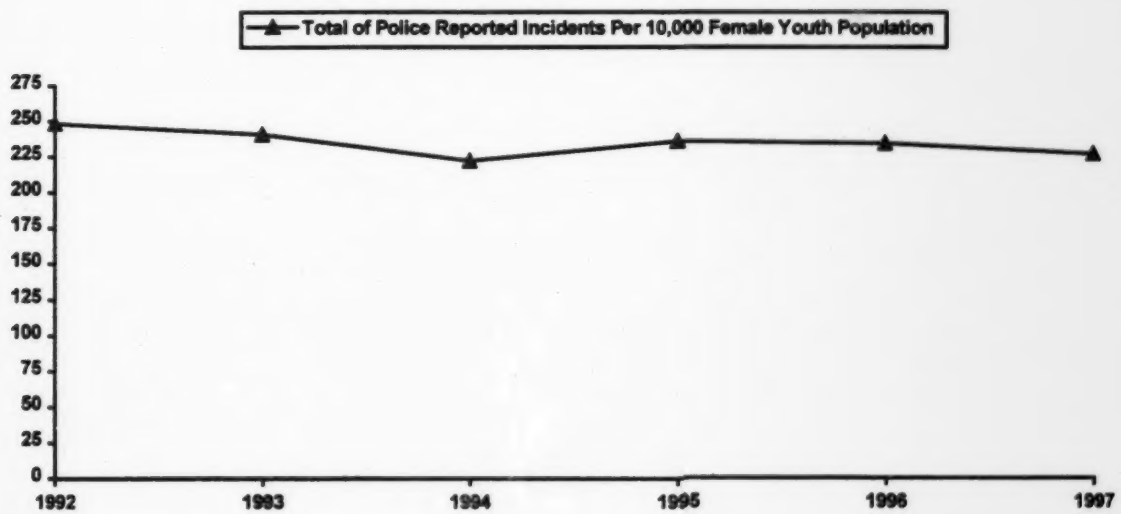


Chart 1.1B: Female Youth Charged by Police Per 10,000 Female Youth Population, Canada



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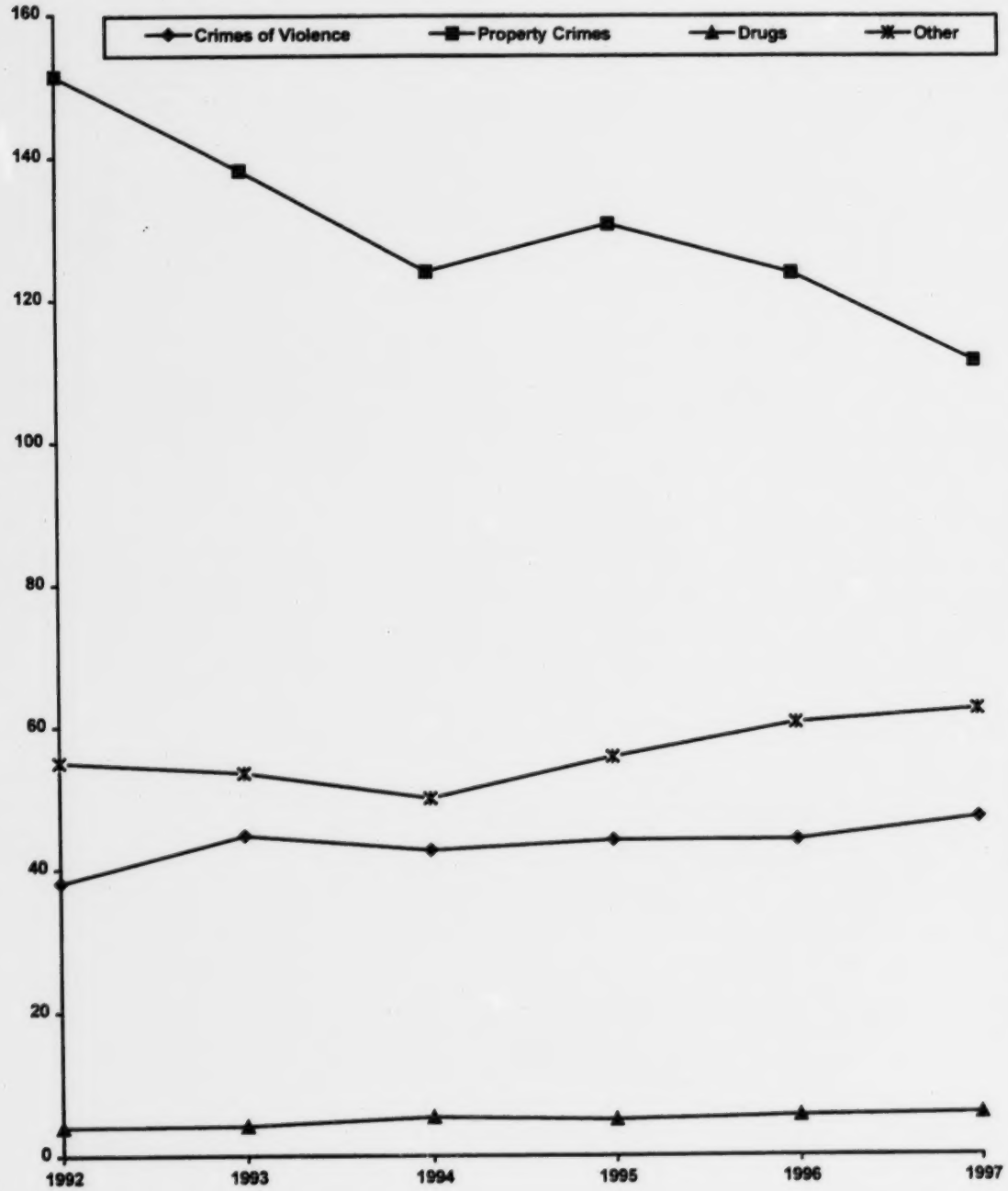


Table 1.3: Female Youth Charged by Police*, Regions

OFFENCE	1992 Actual Number	1992 Rate Per** 10,000	1993 Actual Number	1993 Rate Per 10,000	1994 Actual Number	1994 Rate Per 10,000	1995 Actual Number	1995 Rate Per 10,000	1996 Actual Number	1996 Rate Per 10,000	1997 Actual Number	1997 Rate Per 10,000
ATLANTIC												
Crimes of Violence	286	27.4	373	36.1	394	38.6	365	36.1	344	34.2	386	38.5
Property Crimes	1,055	101.2	1,070	103.7	1,120	109.8	1,036	102.5	1,019	101.3	1,036	103.4
Drugs***	11	1.1	7	0.68	14	1.4	28	2.8	38	3.8	36	3.6
Other****	389	37.3	390	37.8	398	39.0	421	41.6	582	57.8	544	54.3
TOTAL	**1,741**	**167.0**	**1,840**	**178.3**	**1,926**	**188.8**	**1,850**	**183.0**	**1,983**	**197.1**	**2,002**	**199.9**
QUEBEC												
Crimes of Violence	353	12.4	352	12.2	359	12.4	351	12.2	397	13.8	380	13.4
Property Crime	1,732	60.6	1,589	55.0	1,220	42.0	1,366	47.3	1,412	49.2	1,161	40.9
Drugs	62	2.2	117	4.0	152	5.2	124	4.3	154	5.4	172	6.0
Other	293	10.3	228	7.9	186	6.4	249	8.6	265	9.2	248	8.7
TOTAL	**2,440**	**85.4**	**2,286**	**79.1**	**1,917**	**66.0**	**2,090**	**72.4**	**2,228**	**77.6**	**1,961**	**69.1**
ONTARIO												
Crimes of Violence	1,890	47.0	2,093	51.5	1,977	48.2	2,036	48.7	2,012	47.2	2,310	52.9
Property Crimes	6,784	168.8	6,027	148.2	5,243	127.9	5,543	132.6	5,449	127.7	5,081	116.4
Drugs	174	4.3	155	3.8	233	5.7	207	5.0	241	5.6	264	6.0
Other	2,853	71.0	2,743	67.5	2,682	65.4	3,053	73.0	2,957	69.3	2,934	67.2
TOTAL	**11,701**	**291.1**	**11,018**	**271.0**	**10,135**	**247.2**	**10,839**	**259.3**	**10,659**	**249.8**	**10,589**	**242.5**
PRAIRIE												
Crimes of Violence	1,220	59.9	1,546	75.0	1,456	69.8	1,570	74.0	1,594	73.5	1,751	79.1
Property Crimes	4,626	227.0	4,330	210.1	4,053	194.3	4,582	215.8	4,299	198.4	3,955	178.7
Drugs	75	3.7	94	4.6	99	4.7	105	4.9	125	5.8	136	6.1
Other	2,167	106.3	2,211	107.3	1,948	93.9	2,119	99.8	2,662	122.8	2,932	132.5
TOTAL	**8,088**	**396.9**	**8,181**	**397.0**	**7,556**	**362.2**	**8,376**	**394.5**	**8,680**	**400.5**	**8,774**	**396.5**
PACIFIC												
Crimes of Violence	542	41.5	732	54.2	717	51.6	803	56.0	844	57	812	53.4
Property Crimes	2,854	218.4	2,743	203.0	2,625	188.8	2,666	185.9	2,414	163.1	2,065	135.8
Drugs	126	9.6	94	7.0	123	8.8	118	8.2	92	6.2	85	5.6
Other	497	38.0	529	39.1	525	37.8	642	44.8	669	45.2	792	52.1
TOTAL	**4,019**	**307.5**	**4,098**	**303.3**	**3,990**	**287.1**	**4,229**	**294.9**	**4,019**	**271.5**	**3,754**	**246.8**
TOTAL	**27,989**	**248.5**	**27,423**	**240.4**	**25,524**	**221.9**	**27,384**	**235.4**	**27,569**	**233.8**	**27,080**	**226.8**

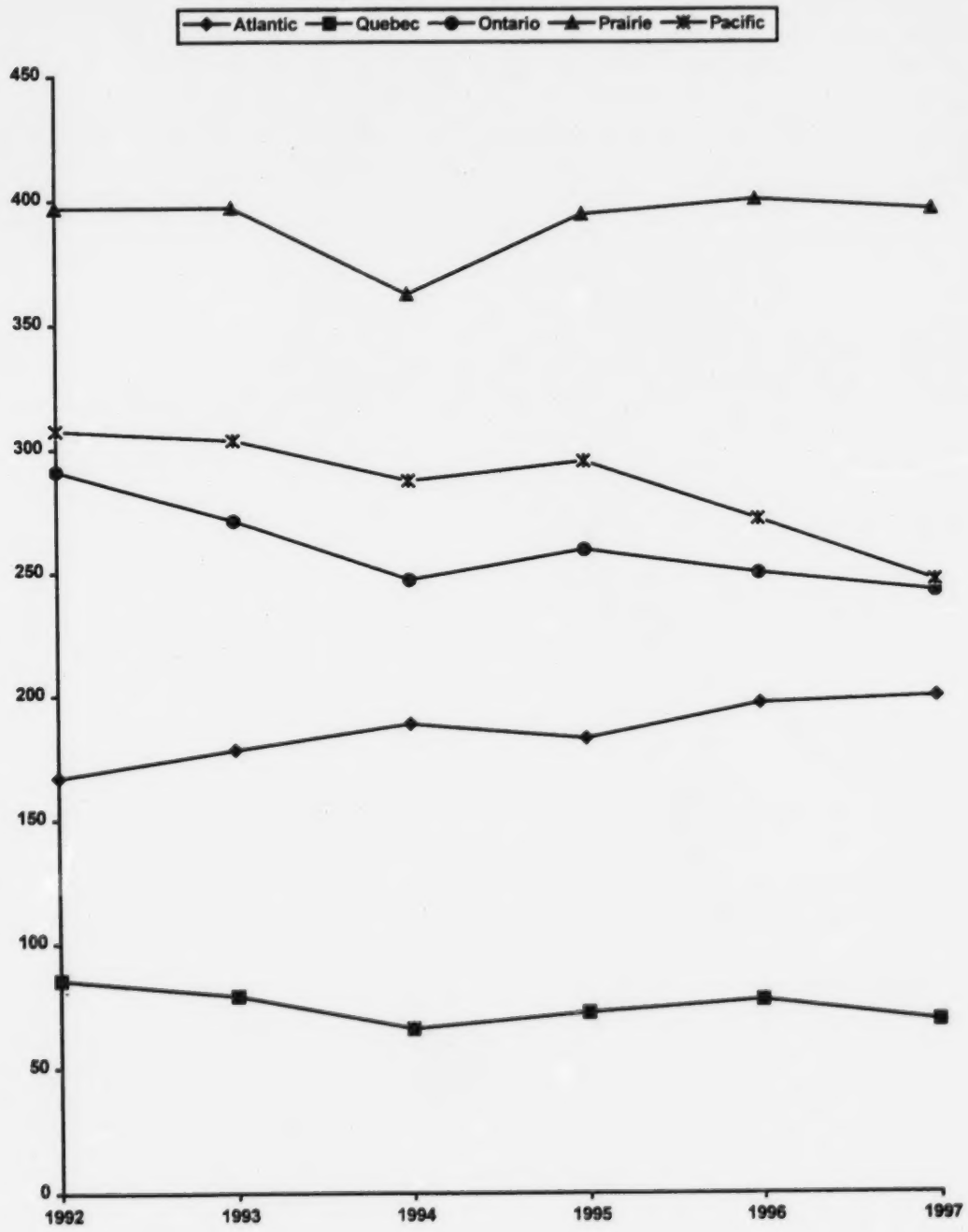
* Source: Uniform Crime Report
** Rate per 10,000 total female (aged 12 - 17 years) population
*** Drugs = Narcotics Control Act & Food and Drugs Act
**** Other = Other Federal Statutes & Other Crime
***** Figures may not add to totals due to rounding

Table 1.4: Total Female Youth (Aged 12 - 17 Years) Population*, Regions

TOTAL FEMALE YOUTH POPULATION	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Atlantic	104,300	103,300	102,400	101,100	100,610	100,160
Quebec	285,700	289,200	290,400	288,700	286,969	283,768
Ontario	401,900	406,700	409,900	418,000	426,709	436,613
Prairie	203,800	206,200	208,600	212,300	216,729	221,303
Pacific	130,700	135,200	139,000	143,400	148,046	152,086
TOTAL	**1,126,400**	**1,140,600**	**1,150,300**	**1,163,500**	**1,179,063**	**1,193,930**

* Source: Statistics Canada, Census and Household Statistics Division, Demography Division

Chart 1.3A: **Female Youth Charged by Police Per 10,000 Female Youth Population, Regions**



QUESTION 2:

HAS THERE BEEN AN INCREASE IN FEMALE YOUTH PROCESSED THROUGH THE YOUTH COURT SYSTEM, 1991/92 - 1996/97?

Canada

- Per 10,000 female youth population, there has been yearly fluctuation, with a slight overall decrease from 1991/92 to 1996/97.
- By offence, there was a significant trend decrease in property crimes from 1991/92 to 1996/97. There was an anomalous drop in 1994/95.
- There was a noteworthy increase in violent and YOA offences, a slight increase in drug offences and relative stability in other crimes from 1991/92 to 1996/97.

Regions

- The rate remained quite stable for most regions with the exception of the Atlantic, which experienced a trend increase from 1992/93 to 1996/97. Minor trends in the other regions are a slight increase in the Quebec and a slight decrease in the Ontario, Prairie and Pacific regions over the 5-year period.
- The Prairie region had the highest rate per 10,000 female youth population, followed by the Ontario, Pacific, Atlantic and Quebec regions.

Table 2.1: Female Youth Processed Through the Youth Court System*, Canada

OFFENCE	1991/1992 Actual Number	1991/1992 Rate Per** 10,000	1992/1993 Actual Number	1992/1993 Rate Per 10,000	1993/1994 Actual Number	1993/1994 Rate Per 10,000	1994/1995 Actual Number	1994/1995 Rate Per 10,000	1995/1996 Actual Number	1995/1996 Rate Per 10,000	1996/1997 Actual Number	1996/1997 Rate Per 10,000
Crimes of Violence	3,436	32.2	3,947	34.0	4,688	39.9	4,484	37.6	4,684	40.3	4,829	41.0
Property Crimes	10,832	101.4	10,396	92.0	10,178	88.8	8,720	75.7	9,706	83.4	9,314	79.0
Drugs***	327	3.1	346	3.0	404	3.5	520	4.5	573	4.9	606	5.2
Other****	3,976	37.2	3,981	36.3	4,191	38.0	4,000	35.7	4,461	38.3	4,308	36.5
Young Offenders Act	2,023	18.9	2,106	19.1	2,431	21.8	2,434	21.7	2,474	21.3	2,895	24.6
TOTAL	**20,594**	**192.8**	**20,776**	**184.4**	**21,892**	**191.9**	**20,158**	**175.2**	**21,898**	**188.2**	**21,952**	**186.2**

* Source: Youth Court Statistics
** Rate per 10,000 total female youth (aged 12-17 years) population
*** Drugs = Narcotics Control Act & Food and Drugs Act
**** Other = Other Federal Statutes & Other Crimes

Table 2.2: Total Female Youth (Aged 12-17 Years) Population, Canada

TOTAL FEMALE YOUTH POPULATION	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	1,068,300	1,126,400	1,140,600	1,150,300	1,163,500	1,179,063

* Source: Statistics Canada, Census and Household Statistics Branch, Demography Division

Chart 2.1A: Female Youth Processed Through the Youth Court System Per 10,000 Female Youth Population, Canada

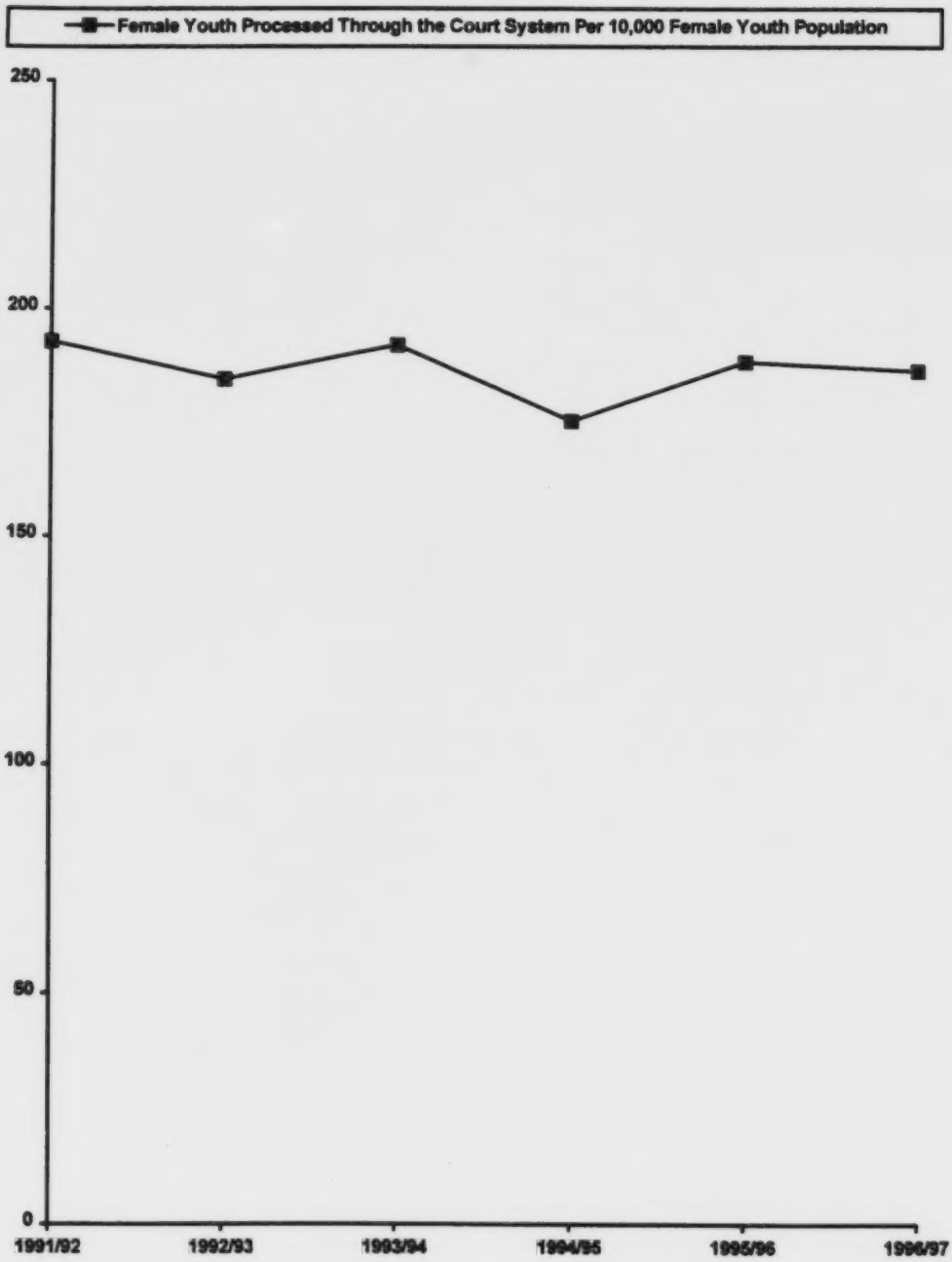


Chart 2.1B: Female Youth Processed Through the Youth Court System by Offence Per 10,000 Female Youth Population, Canada

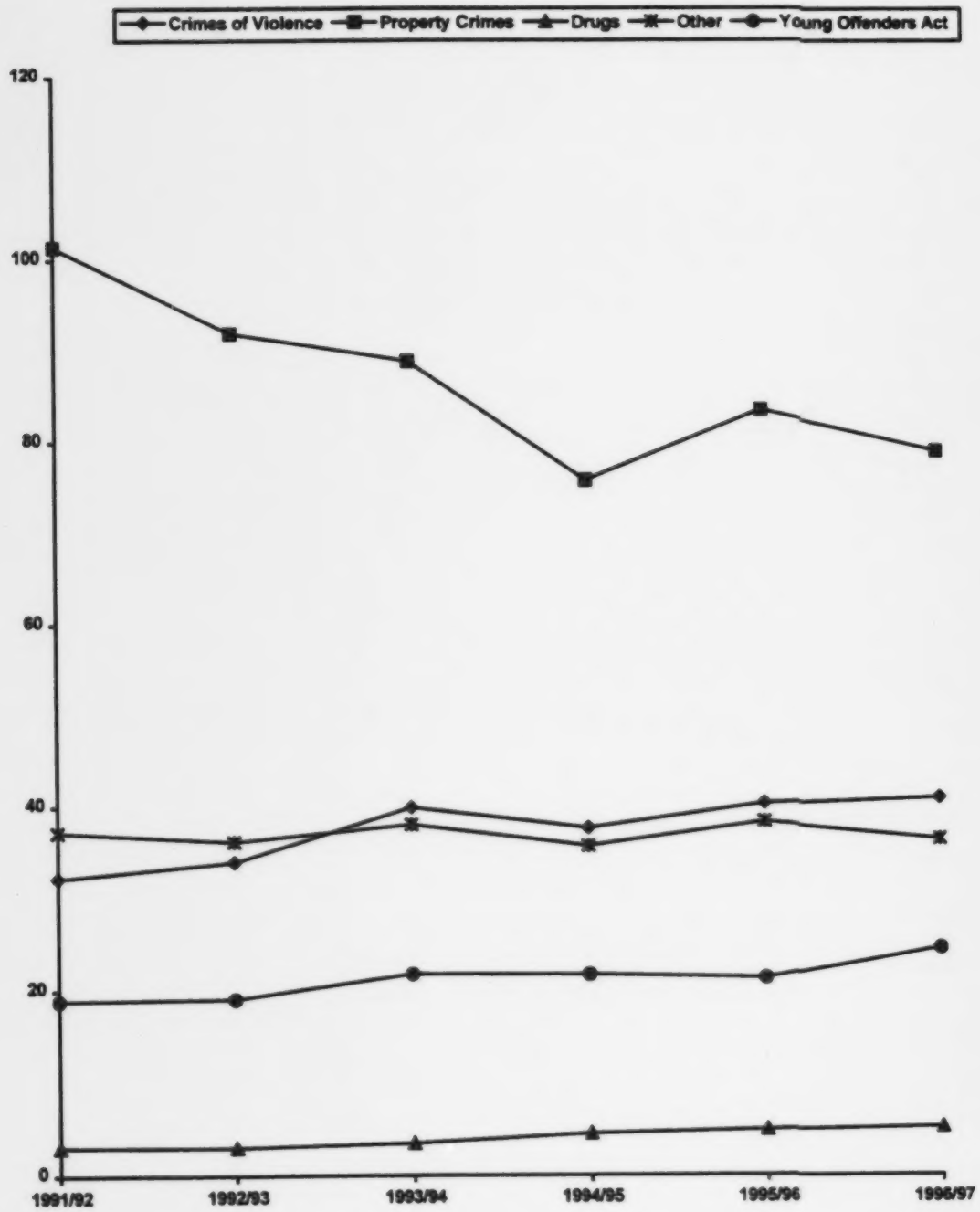


Table 2.3: Female Youth Processed Through the Youth Court System*, Regions

	1992/1993		1993/1994		1994/1995		1995/1996		1996/1997	
	Actual Number	Rate Per** 10,000	Actual Number	Rate Per 10,000	Actual Number	Rate Per 10,000	Actual Number	Rate Per** 10,000	Actual Number	Rate Per** 10,000
ATLANTIC										
Crimes of Violence	254	24.4	306	29.6	348	34.0	332	32.8	390	38.8
Property Crimes	617	59.1	624	60.4	634	62.0	659	65.2	812	80.7
Drugs***	8	0.8	6	0.6	17	1.7	20	2.0	36	3.6
Other ****	179	17.2	160	15.5	188	18.4	203	20.0	244	24.3
Young Offenders Act	121	11.6	129	12.5	150	14.7	184	18.2	238	23.7
Atlantic – Total	**1,179**	**113.0**	**1,225**	**118.6**	**1,337**	**130.8**	**1,398**	**138.2**	**1,720**	**171.0**
QUEBEC										
Crimes of Violence	213	7.5	188	6.5	215	7.4	216	7.5	250	8.7
Property Crimes	256	9.0	245	7.4	242	8.3	272	9.4	343	11.9
Drugs	27	0.9	53	1.8	103	3.5	91	3.2	119	4.2
Other	84	2.9	100	3.5	76	2.6	81	2.8	90	3.1
Young Offenders Act	42	1.5	44	1.5	49	1.7	61	2.1	43	1.5
Quebec – Total	**622**	**21.8**	**630**	**20.7**	**685**	**23.6**	**721**	**25.0**	**845**	**29.4**
ONTARIO										
Crimes of Violence	1,914	47.6	2,245	55.2	2,078	50.7	2,118	50.7	2,189	51.3
Property Crimes	4,939	122.9	4,953	121.8	3,987	97.3	4,525	108.7	4,316	101.1
Drugs	157	3.9	184	4.5	226	5.5	275	6.6	259	6.1
Other	1,934	48.1	2,102	51.7	1,855	45.3	2,033	48.6	2,153	50.5
Young Offenders Act	729	18.1	889	21.9	869	21.2	879	21.0	1,001	23.5
Ontario – Total	**9,673**	**240.7**	**10,373**	**255.1**	**9,015**	**219.9**	**9,830**	**235.2**	**9,918**	**232.4**
PRAIRIE										
Crimes of Violence	1,168	57.3	1,469	71.2	1,393	66.8	1,516	71.4	1,464	67.5
Property Crimes	3,342	164.0	3,309	160.5	2,880	138.1	3,266	153.8	2,923	134.9
Drugs	78	3.8	86	4.2	101	4.8	105	4.9	108	5.0
Other	1,568	77.0	1,651	80.1	1,652	79.2	1,831	86.2	1,485	68.5
Young Offenders Act	921	45.2	1,061	51.5	1,069	51.2	996	46.9	1,121	51.7
Prairie – Total	**7,077**	**347.3**	**7,576**	**367.4**	**7,095**	**340.1**	**7,714**	**363.4**	**7,101**	**327.6**
PACIFIC										
Crimes of Violence	398	30.5	480	35.5	450	32.4	502	35.0	536	36.2
Property Crimes	1,242	95.0	1,047	77.4	977	70.3	984	68.6	920	62.1
Drugs	76	5.8	75	5.5	73	5.3	82	5.7	84	5.7
Other	216	16.6	178	13.2	229	16.5	313	21.9	336	22.7
Young Offenders Act	293	22.4	308	22.8	297	21.4	354	24.7	492	33.2
Pacific – Total	**2,225**	**170.2**	**2,088**	**154.4**	**2,026**	**145.8**	**2,235**	**156.2**	**2,368**	**160.0**
TOTAL	**20,776**	**184.4**	**21,892**	**191.9**	**20,158**	**175.2**	**21,898**	**188.2**	**21,952**	**186.2**

* Source: Youth Court Statistics

** Rate per 10,000 total female youth (aged 12 - 17 years) population

*** Drugs = Narcotics Control Act & Food and Drugs Act

**** Other = Other Federal Statutes & Other Crime

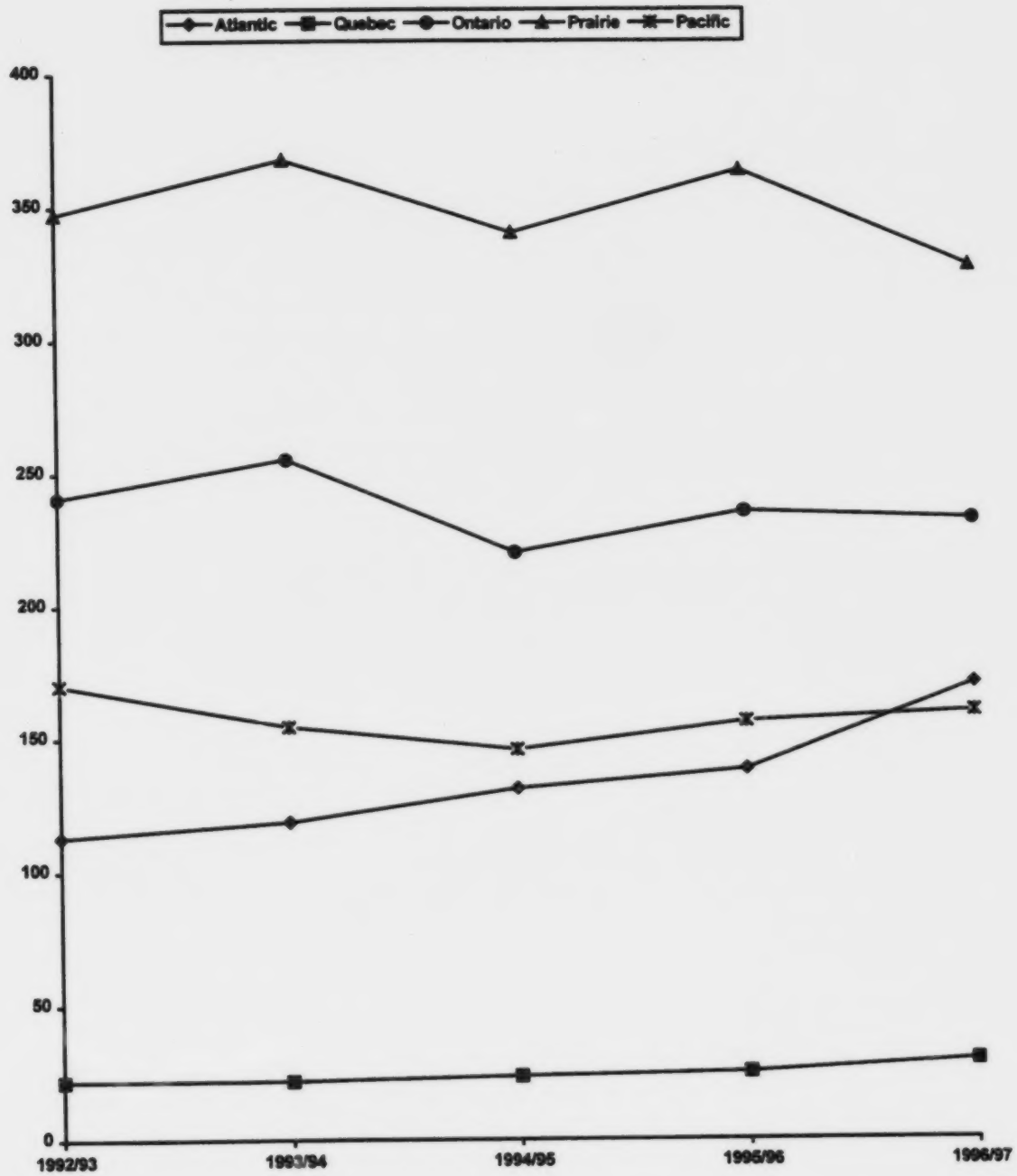
***** 1991 YCS not included because the Youth Court Statistics Report does not differentiate between females and males with this data. However, the data may be made available from the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

Table 2.4: Total Female Youth (Aged 12 - 17 Years) Population, Regions

TOTAL FEMALE YOUTH POPULATION	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Atlantic	104,300	103,300	102,400	101,100	100,610
Quebec	285,700	289,200	290,400	288,700	286,969
Ontario	401,900	406,700	409,900	418,000	426,709
Prairie	203,800	206,200	208,600	212,300	216,729
Pacific	130,700	135,200	139,000	143,400	148,046
TOTAL	1,126,400	1,140,600	1,150,300	1,163,500	1,179,063

* Source: Statistics Canada, Census and Household Statistics Branch, Demography Division

Chart 2.3A: Female Youth Processed Through the Youth Court System Per 10,000 Female Youth Population, Regions



QUESTION 3:

ARE FEMALE YOUTH GETTING INVOLVED WITH CRIME AT A YOUNGER AGE?

Canada

- Overall, it appears females are not getting involved with crime at a younger age. This is true both for female youth charged by police and the rate of female youth charged by police per 10,000 female youth population.

- A mean age of 15 remained stable from 1991/92 to 1996/97.

Regions

- Examining total rates of female youth processed through youth court, by principle charge and age, the following is characteristic of each region:

Atlantic Region: In 1994/95 and 1996/97, the greatest number of female youth processed through youth court were 15 years of age. In 1995/96 the greatest number were 16 years of age. 1991/92, 1992/93 and 1993/94 revealed a different general trend: overall, the higher the age the greater the number of females processed through youth court.

Quebec Region: From 1991/92 to 1995/96 there was a steady trend with the higher the age the greater the number of female youth processed through the youth court system. In 1996/97, however, the greatest number of female youth processed through court were 15 years of age. Noteworthy as well is the marked increase in 1992/93 of 17 year olds processed through youth court.

Ontario Region: For all years the greatest number of females processed through youth court were 15 years of age.

Prairie Region: In 1991/92, 1992/93, 1994/95 and 1996/97 the greatest number of females processed through youth court were 15 years of age. In 1993/94, however, the greatest number of females processed were 16 years of age. Noteworthy as well is the higher number of 15-year-olds processed through youth court in 1995/96 in comparison to the other years.

Pacific Region: For all years, except 1992/93, the greatest number of females processed through youth court were 15 years of age. In 1992/93, the greatest number were 14 years of age followed closely by 15-year-olds. Additionally, in 1994/95 there was a marked decrease in the number of 16 and 17-year-old females processed through youth court in comparison to the other years. And in 1996/97, there were a notably higher number of 14 to 17-year-old females processed through youth court in comparison to the other years.

* **See Appendix C for additional research findings**

Table 3.1: Female Youth Processed Through Youth Court*, by Principle Charge, by Age***, Canada**

OFFENCE	<12	12	13	14	15	16	17	>17	Unknown
1991/1992									
Crimes of Violence	2	129	361	716	845	764	629	9	92
Property Crimes	4	458	1,170	2,155	2,574	2,401	1,943	14	135
Other Crimes****	1	82	292	606	848	930	918	117	47
Drugs*****	-	2	4	27	58	105	123	6	7
Young Offenders Act	-	24	167	412	560	396	323	72	21
Other Federal Statutes	-	-	2	3	6	11	21	-	2
1991/1992 TOTAL	7	695	1,996	3,919	4,891	4,607	3,957	218	304
Per 10,000 Female Youth****		38.8	113.1	218.3	273.7	256.1	226.4		
1992/1993									
Crimes of Violence	-	141	408	808	907	864	719	9	91
Property Crimes	4	447	1,138	2,078	2,405	2,251	1,935	12	126
Other Crimes	-	80	272	649	883	895	951	96	52
Drugs	-	3	14	39	58	97	129	2	4
Young Offenders Act	-	17	184	408	616	451	340	67	23
Other Federal Statutes	-	2	3	21	22	21	32	-	-
1992/1993 TOTAL	4	690	2,019	4,003	4,891	4,581	4,106	186	296
Per 10,000 Female		36.3	106.4	217.1	262.3	242.5	215.8		
1993/1994									
Crimes of Violence	4	232	598	921	1,083	961	782	14	93
Property Crimes	5	496	1,183	1,950	2,343	2,203	1,833	27	138
Other Crimes	2	85	306	729	927	935	969	87	73
Drugs	-	2	10	51	69	129	139	3	1
Young Offenders Act	-	20	189	498	641	574	399	83	27
Other Federal Statutes	-	1	4	11	19	21	19	2	1
1993/1994 TOTAL	11	836	2,290	4,160	5,082	4,823	4,141	216	333
Per 10,000 Female Youth		43.4	119.5	220.7	272.2	255.2	216.2		
1994/1995									
Crimes of Violence	1	222	531	956	1,026	889	750	5	104
Property Crimes	-	390	1,026	1,812	1,978	1,863	1,505	21	125
Other Crimes	1	66	342	707	907	933	862	89	78
Drugs	-	7	23	62	92	155	175	4	2
Young Offenders Act	-	28	198	519	687	524	382	67	29
Other Federal Statutes	-	-	-	2	2	4	7	-	-
1994/1995 TOTAL	2	713	2,120	4,058	4,692	4,388	3,681	186	338
Per 10,000 Female Youth		36.9	108.8	209.8	246.8	232.2	193.1		
1995/1996									
Crimes of Violence	-	234	616	1,014	1,143	881	698	12	86
Property Crimes	2	464	1,178	2,024	2,276	1,985	1,661	22	94
Other Crimes	1	120	411	826	1,016	948	950	106	84
Drugs	2	31	213	530	709	507	405	62	15
Young Offenders Act	-	-	-	4	3	5	7	-	-
Other Federal Statutes	-	4	33	76	108	159	184	1	8
1995/1996 TOTAL	5	853	2,451	4,474	5,255	4,485	3,905	203	287
Per 10,000 Female Youth		43.8	125.7	227.2	269.2	233.8	205.5		
1996/1997									
Crimes of Violence	-	228	645	1,062	1,103	961	740	8	82
Property Crimes	-	393	1,155	1,985	2,136	2,001	1,542	11	91
Other Crimes	-	98	373	852	1,056	926	833	77	63
Drugs	-	2	33	61	137	172	190	3	8
Young Offenders Act	-	34	228	643	870	621	401	86	32
Other Federal Statutes	-	-	1	3	6	10	9	1	-
1996/1997 TOTAL	-	755	2,435	4,606	5,308	4,691	3,715	186	276
Per 10,000 Female Youth		38.3	124.0	234.7	267.4	238.3	191.7		
TOTAL	**29**	**4,542**	**13,311**	**25,220**	**30,119**	**27,554**	**23,505**	**1,175**	**1,814**

* Youth Court Survey

** By Principle Charge: The principle charge is the most serious charge for a person or case upon entering the youth court process. Where a young person or a case has only one charge, it is defined as the principle charge. Where more than one charge is linked to a person or a case, three criteria are used to select the principle charge: (1) the nature of the offence, (2) the decision of the court, and (3) the disposition of the charge. Violent charges are given first priority in the selection process, followed by drug and narcotic offences, property offences, other Criminal Code offences, offences under the Young Offenders Act, and other federal statute offences.

*** Age at the time the most significant charge was committed

**** Other = Other Crime

***** Drugs = Narcotics Control Act & Food and Drugs Act

****** Rate per 10,000 total female youth (aged 12 - 17 years) population

******* - is nil or zero

Table 3.2: Total Female Youth, by Age (12 - 17 Years) Population, Canada

Youth Population	12	13	14	15	16	17
1991	178,900	176,500	179,500	178,700	179,900	174,800
1992	190,000	186,300	184,400	186,500	188,900	190,300
1993	193,200	191,700	188,500	186,700	189,000	191,500
1994	193,300	194,800	193,400	190,100	188,100	190,600
1995	194,648	195,034	196,727	195,163	191,868	190,060
1996	197,261	196,374	196,284	198,525	196,844	193,775

* Source: Statistics Canada, Census and Household Statistics Branch, Demography Division

Chart 3.1A: Female Youth Processed Through Youth Court, by Age, Canada

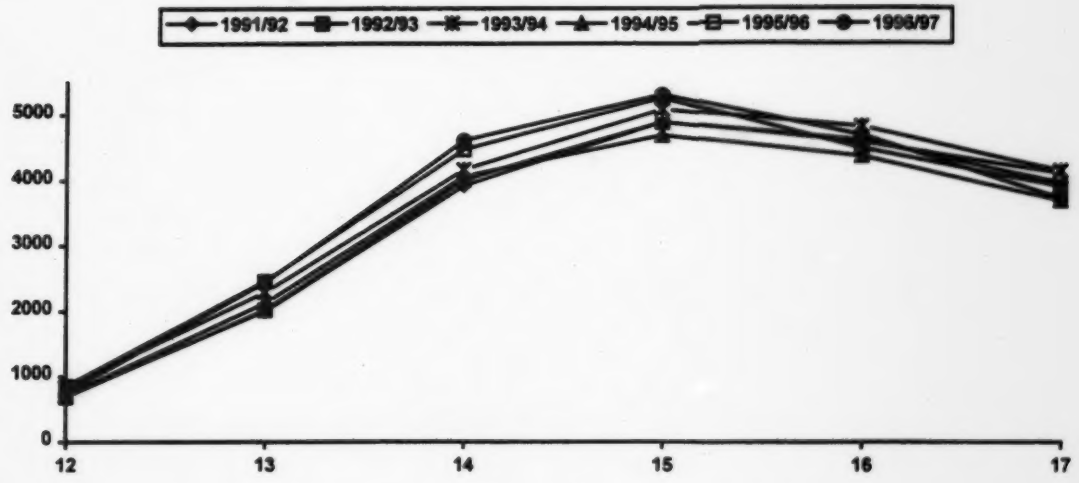
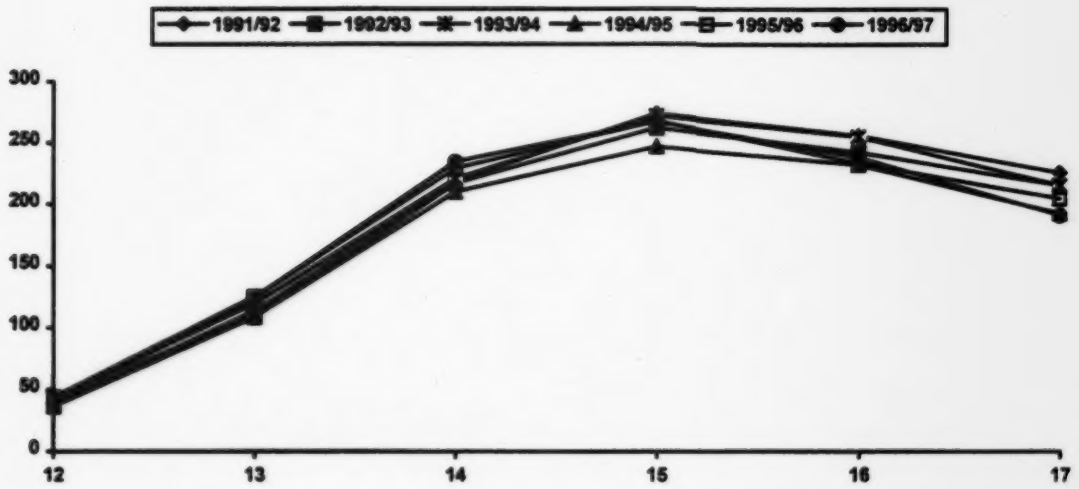


Chart 3.1B: Female Youth Processed Through Youth Court, Per 10,000 Female Youth Population, by Age, Canada



	1991/92	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96	1996/97
MEAN AGE	15.12	15.13	15.08	15.06	15.01	15.01

Table 3.3: Female Youth Processed Through Youth Court*, by Principle Charge**, by Age***, Regions

OFFENCE	<12	12	13	14	15	16	17	>17	Unknown
ATLANTIC									
1991/1992	3	37	112	262	258	304	314	4	2
1992/1993	-	37	117	166	269	277	300	3	10
1993/1994	-	39	136	194	277	279	285	7	8
1994/1995	-	33	148	245	343	311	249	1	7
1995/1996	-	43	136	238	333	375	264	7	2
1996/1997	-	43	208	338	394	385	342	3	7
QUEBEC									
1991/1992	-	10	28	70	98	138	143	6	-
1992/1993	-	8	48	87	134	144	193	5	3
1993 /1994	1	15	38	104	144	153	166	9	-
1994 /1995	-	13	59	110	157	159	184	2	1
1995/1996	-	8	69	114	176	174	179	1	-
1996/1997	-	9	68	120	220	208	213	6	1
ONTARIO									
1991/1992	1	303	811	1,818	2,468	2,167	1,734	61	289
1992/1993	3	277	863	1,884	2,336	2,162	1,826	47	274
1993 /1994	6	401	979	2,085	2,475	2,186	1,863	73	305
1994 /1995	-	337	869	1,815	2,098	1,942	1,545	76	313
1995/1996	3	381	1,034	2,108	2,418	1,934	1,637	62	253
1996/1997	-	387	1,061	2,099	2,471	2,117	1,486	50	247
PRAIRIE									
1991/1992	3	291	809	1,332	1,556	1,545	1,365	132	13
1992/1993	1	301	747	1,348	1,644	1,531	1,379	117	9
1993 /1994	4	321	895	1,317	1,664	1,750	1,492	113	20
1994 /1995	2	279	774	1,447	1,577	1,569	1,344	87	17
1995/1996	2	346	946	1,537	1,804	1,549	1,409	111	10
1996/1997	-	281	858	1,476	1,635	1,491	1,219	82	19
PACIFIC									
1991/1992	-	55	235	436	513	452	401	15	-
1992/1993	-	67	245	517	505	468	407	16	0
1993 /1994	-	56	241	455	503	471	345	17	-
1994 /1995	1	51	270	442	512	391	359	20	0
1995/1996	-	75	266	477	524	453	416	22	2
1996/1997	-	35	240	573	588	490	415	25	2

* Source: Youth Court Survey

** By Principle Charge: The principle charge is the most serious charge for a person or case upon entering the youth court process. Where a young person or a case has only one charge, it is defined as the principle charge. Where more than one charge is linked to a person or a case, three criteria are used to select the principle charge: (1) the nature of the offence, (2) the decision of the court, and (3) the disposition of the charge. Violent charges are given first priority in the selection process, followed by drug and narcotic offences, property offences, other Criminal Code offences, offences under the Young Offenders Act, and other federal statute offences.

*** Age at the time the most significant charge was committed

**** Noting the similarity between the actual rate & the per 10,000 female youth population rate (refer to prior table), only the actual rate is referred to for the regions

***** - is nil or zero

Chart 3.3A: Female Youth Processed Through Youth Court, by Principle Charge, by Age, Atlantic Region

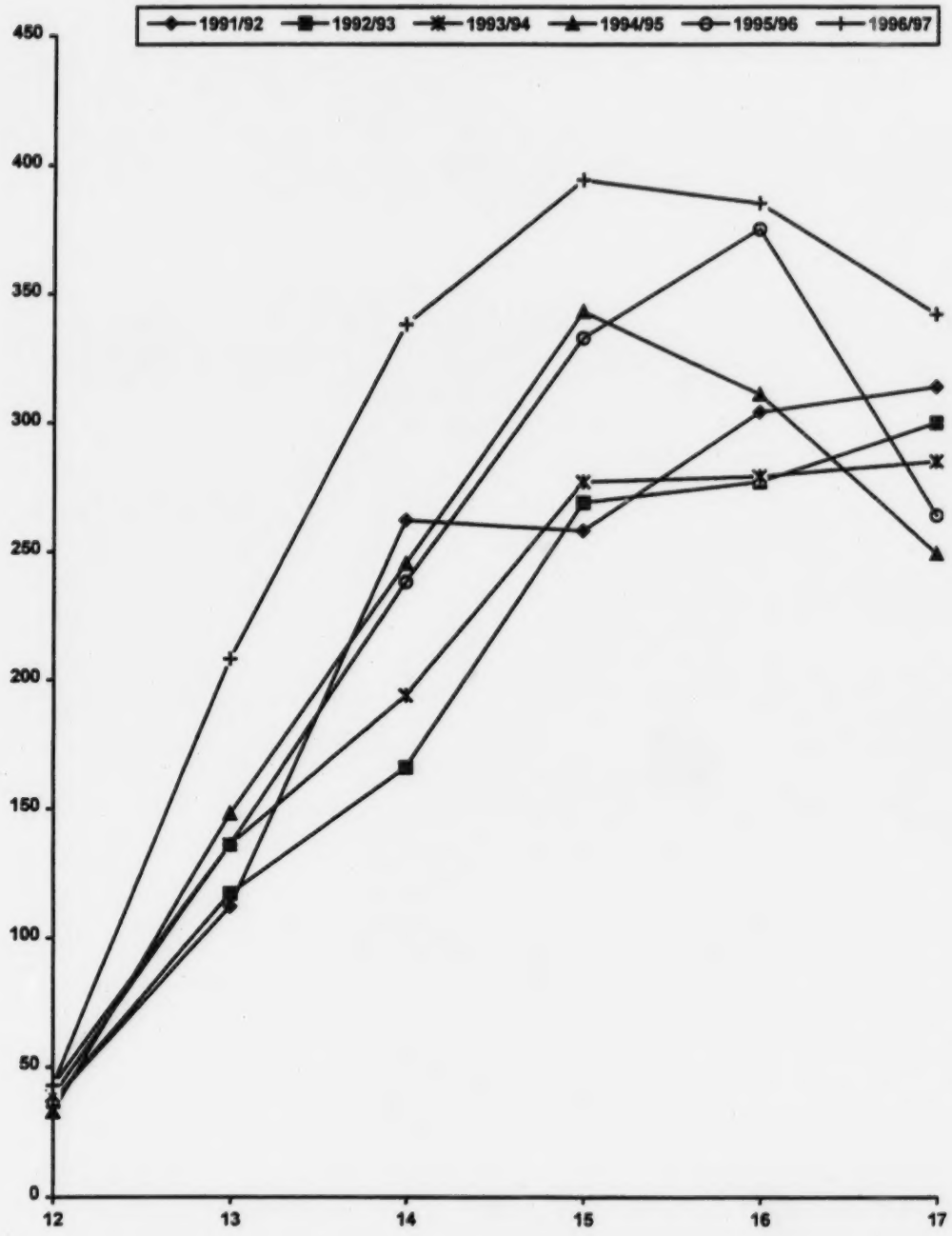


Chart 3.3B: Female Youth Processed Through Youth Court, by Principle Charge, by Age, Quebec Region

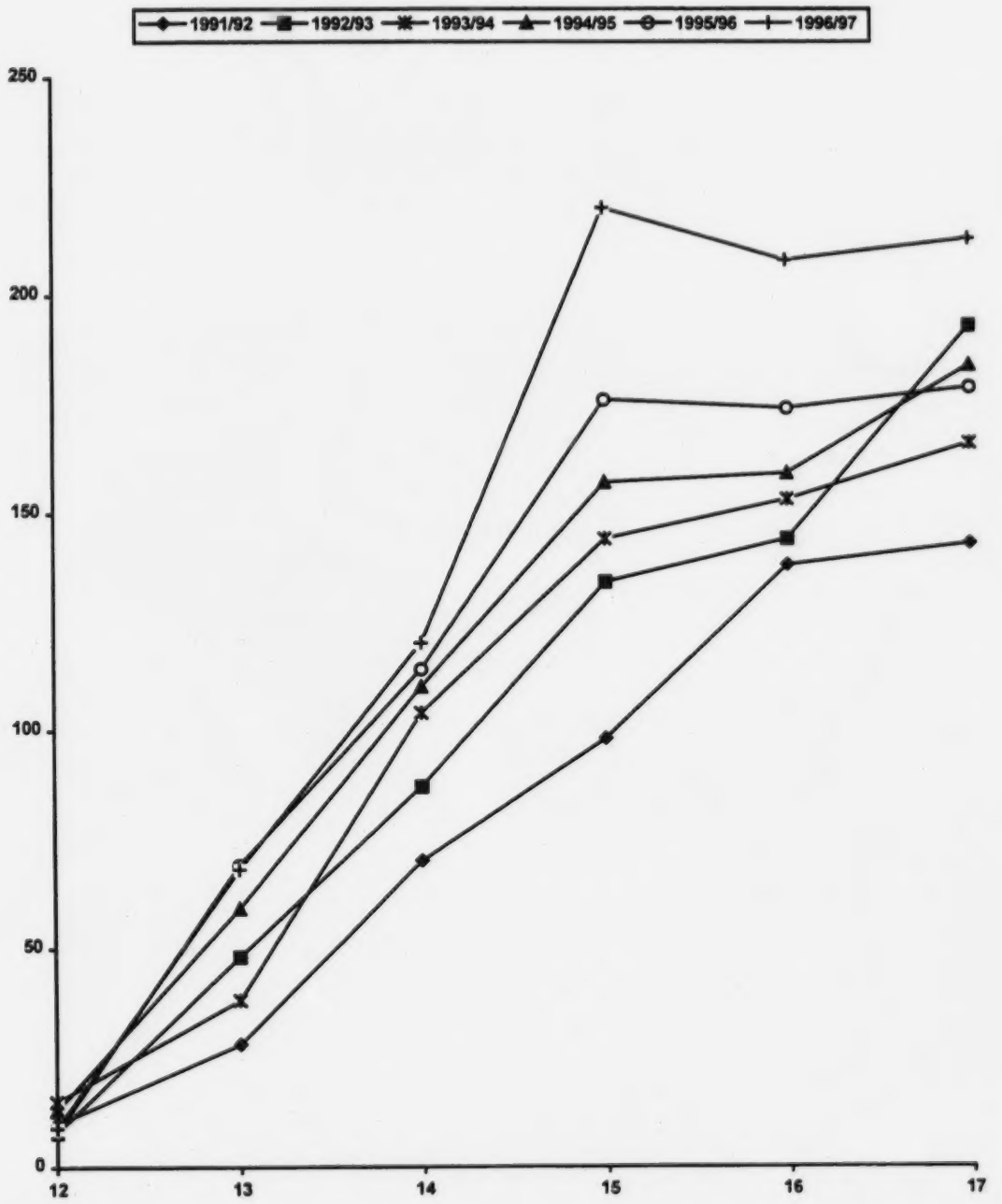


Chart 3.3C: Female Youth Processed Through Youth Court, by Principle Charge, by Age, Ontario Region

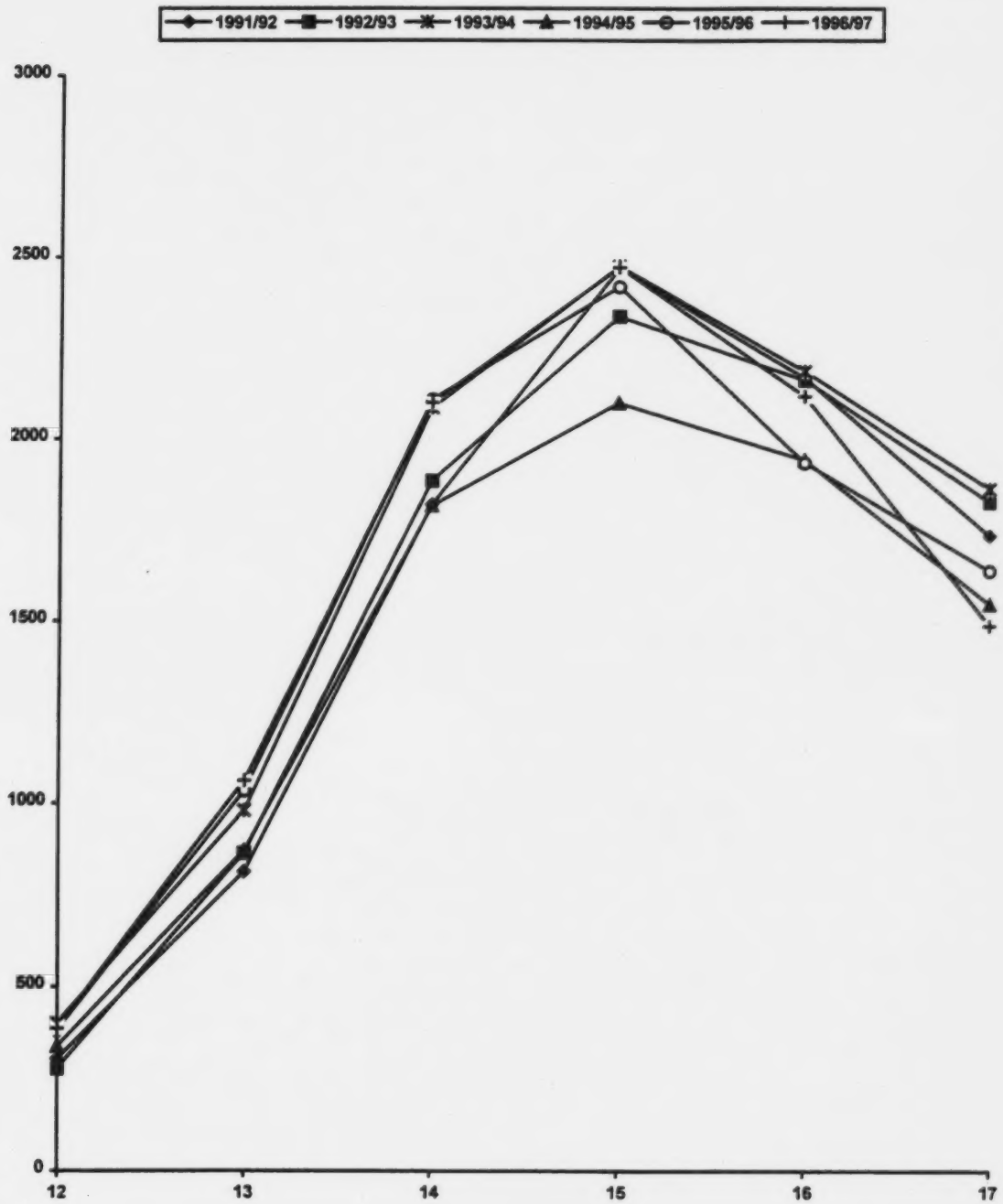


Chart 3.3D: Female Youth Processed Through Youth Court, by Principle Charge, by Age, Prairie Region

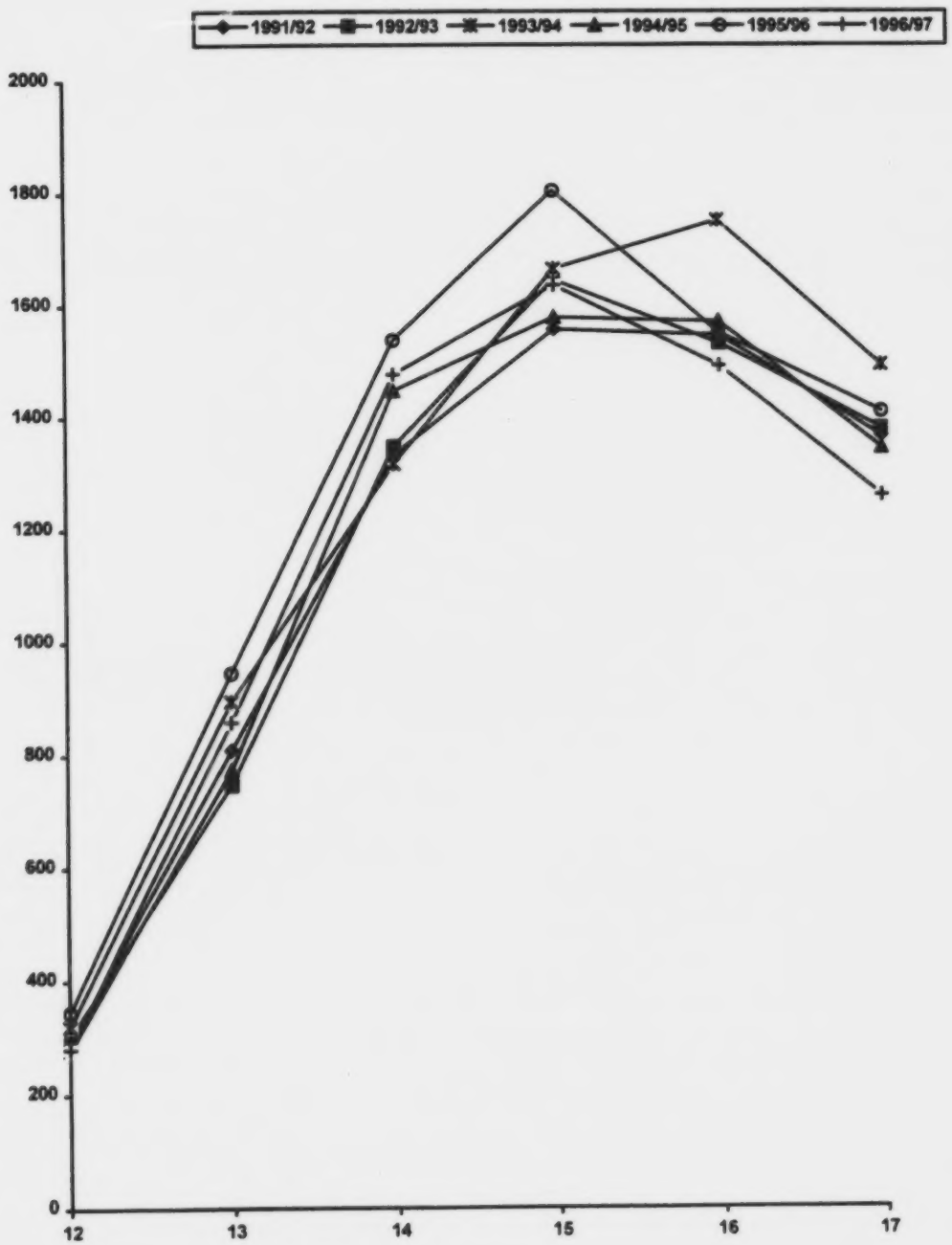
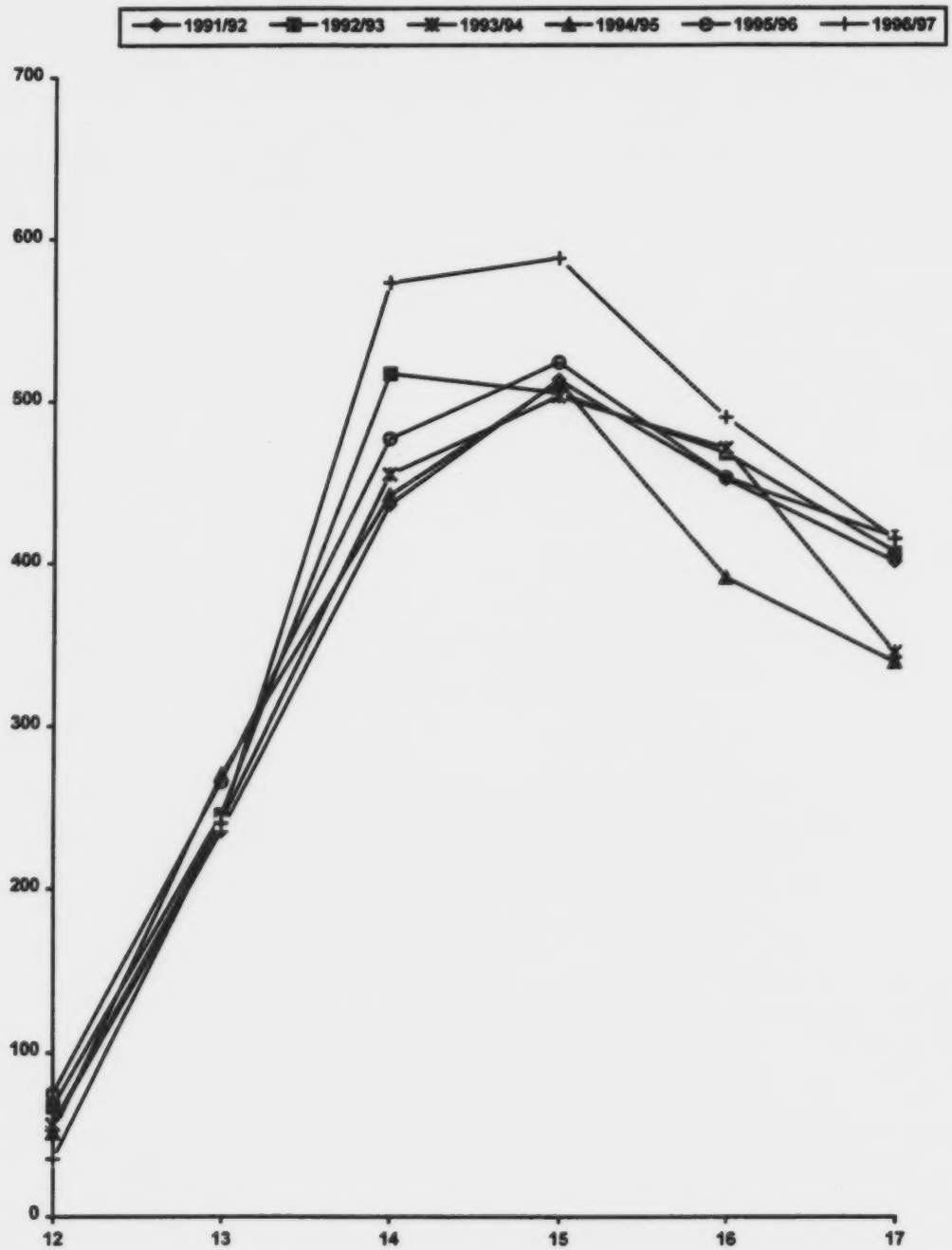


Chart 3.3E: Female Youth Processed Through Youth Court, by Principle Charge, by Age, Pacific Region



QUESTION 4:

ARE FEMALE YOUTH GETTING MORE VIOLENT?

Canada

Uniform Crime Report:

- Overall, there was a trend increase from 1992 to 1997.
- There was a slight increase in the rate of homicide from 1992 to 1997.
- There was a relatively steady rate of abduction from 1992 to 1995, followed by the highest rate in 1996 and the lowest in 1997.
- There was a slight decrease in the rate of non-sexual assault from 1993 to 1994, followed by an increase to 1997.
- There was a decrease in the rate of attempted murder from 1992 to 1996, followed by an increase in 1997 to a rate similar to 1992.
- There was a decrease in the rate of sexual assault and other sexual offences from 1993 to 1996, followed by an increase in 1997 to a rate similar to 1992.
- Overall, there was a significant increase in robbery from 1992 to 1997.
- The highest rate of charges for a violent offence occurred in the order of non-sexual assault, robbery, sexual assault and other sexual offences, attempted murder, homicide and abduction.

Youth Court Survey:

- There was a steady increase in the number of female youth processed through the youth court system for a violent offence per 10,000 female youth population from 1991/92 to 1993/94, followed by a slight decrease in 1994/95 and an increase to 1996/97 similar to the 1993/94 level.
- There was relative stability in the six year period for the rate of homicide, attempted murder, abduction and sexual assault and other sexual offences. From 1991/92 to 1992/93, robbery slightly decreased followed by a notable increase to 1996/97. Overall, non-sexual assault slightly increased from 1991/92 to 1996/97, with an anomalous increase in 1993/94. Weapons offences increased slightly from 1991/92 to 1996/97.

Regions

Uniform Crime Report

- Overall, the Quebec region increased slightly from 1992 to 1997. The Atlantic, Ontario an Prairie regions all increased over the 6-year period. The Pacific region increased from 1992 to 1996 and decreased in 1997. As well, there was a notable increase in 1993 for al regions except Quebec, which remained stable.

- The Prairie region had the highest rate per 10,000 female youth population, followed by th Pacific, Ontario, Atlantic and Quebec regions.

* See Appendix D for additional research findings

Table 4.1: Female Youth Charged by Police* for a Violent Offence, Canada

OFFENCE	1992 Actual Number	1992 Rate per** 10,000	1993 Actual Number	1993 Rate per 10,000	1994 Actual Number	1994 Rate per 10,000	1995 Actual Number	1995 Rate per 10,000	1996 Actual Number	1996 Rate per 10,000	1997 Actual Number	1997 Rate per 10,000
Homicide	4	.04	2	.03	4	.03	12	.10	3	.03	12	.10
Attempted Murder	12	.11	9	.08	9	.08	4	.03	6	.05	14	.12
Sexual Assault & Other Sexual Offences***	71	.63	111	.98	88	.77	66	.57	57	.49	70	.66
Non-Sexual Assault	3,818	33.9	4,550	39.9	4,389	38.2	4,521	38.9	4,542	38.5	4,899	41.0
****		3.4		4.0		3.8		3.9		3.9		4.1
Abduction	6	.05	5	.04	7	.06	5	.04	9	.08	2	.02
Robbery	380	3.4	418	3.7	406	3.5	517	4.4	574	4.9	642	5.4
TOTAL	**4,291**	**38.1**	**5,096**	**44.7**	**4,903**	**42.6**	**5,125**	**44.0**	**5,191**	**44.0**	**5,639**	**47.2**

* Source: Uniform Crime Report

** Rate per 10,000 total female youth (aged 12 - 17 years) population

*** There may be a difference in the definition for 1996 in comparison to the prior year because 1996 does not include the category of Rape/Indecent Assault, however, it is anticipated to be negligible

**** To accommodate for charting, rate per 1,000 total female youth (aged 12 - 17 years) population

Table 4.2: Total Female Youth (Aged 12 - 17 Years) Population*, Canada

TOTAL FEMALE YOUTH POPULATION	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
	1,126,400	1,140,600	1,150,300	1,163,500	1,179,063	1,193,930

* Source: Statistics Canada, Census and Household Statistics Branch, Demography Division

Chart 4.1A: Total Female Youth Charged for a Violent Offence by Police Per 10,000 Female Youth Population, Canada

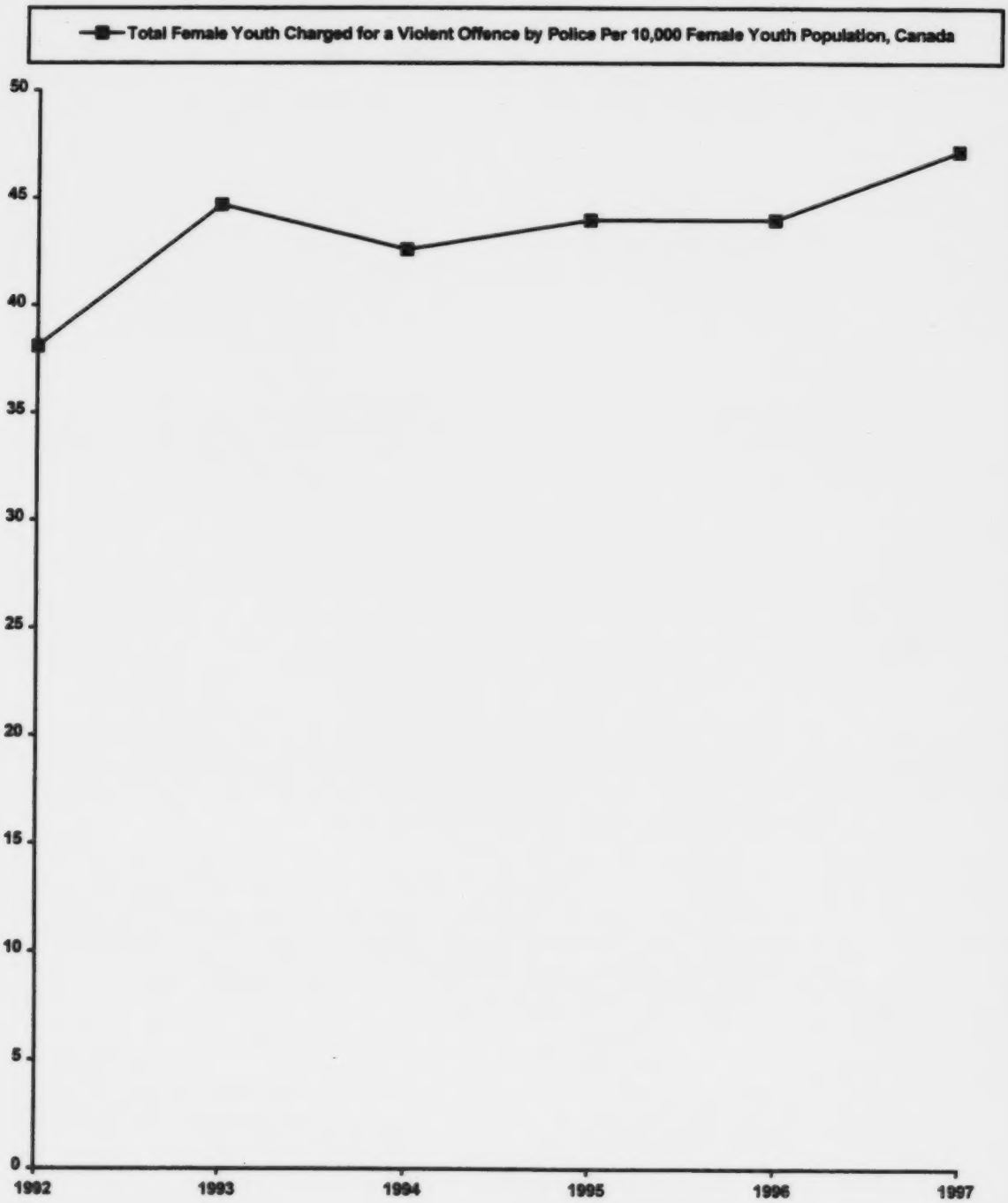


Chart 4.1B: Female Youth Charged for a Violent Offence by Police per 10,000 Female Youth Population, Canada

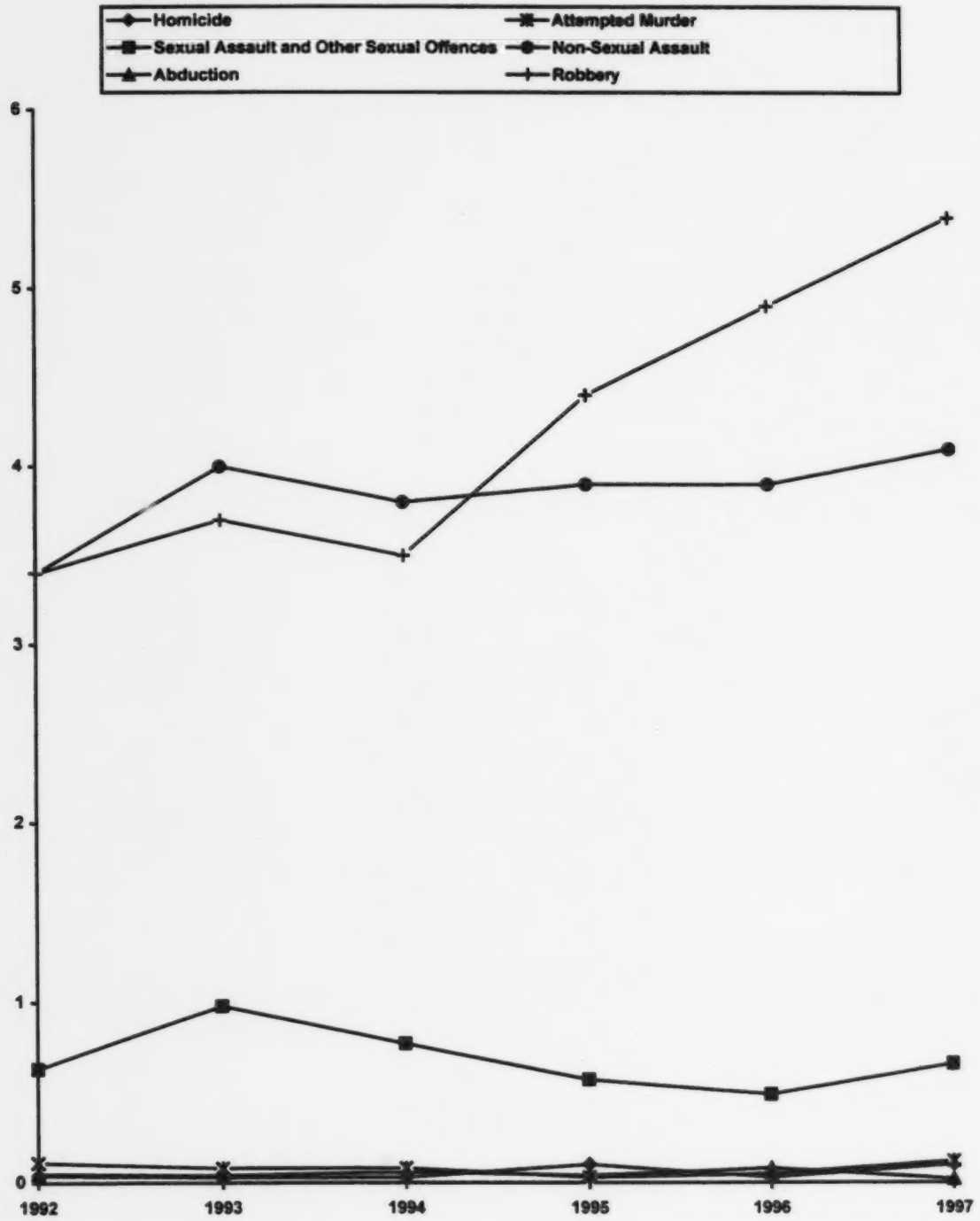


Table 4.3: Female Youth Charged by Police* for a Violent Offence, Regions

OFFENCE	1992 Actual Number	1992 Rate per** 10,000	1993 Actual Number	1993 Rate per 10,000	1994 Actual Number	1994 Rate per 10,000	1995 Actual Number	1995 Rate per 10,000	1996 Actual Number	1996 Rate Per 10,000	1997 Actual Number	1997 Rate Per 10,000
ATLANTIC												
Homicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.2	-	-	-	-
Attempted Murder	-	-	-	-	1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sexual Assault & Other Sexual Offences	9	.86	23	2.2	13	1.3	10	1.0	3	0.3	3	.30
Non-Sexual Assault	267	25.6	345	33.4	370	36.1	345	34.1	332	33.0	369	36.8
Abduction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	10	0.96	5	.48	10	0.98	8	0.79	9	0.9	14	1.4
TOTAL	**286**	**27.4**	**373**	**36.1**	**394**	**38.5**	**365**	**36.1**	**344**	**34.2**	**386**	**38.5**
QUEBEC												
Homicide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	.11
Attempted Murder	3	0.11	4	0.14	1	0.03	2	0.07	-	-	1	.04
Sexual Assault & Other Sexual Offences	2	0.07	5	0.17	3	0.1	2	0.07	2	0.07	11	.39
Non-Sexual Assault	310	10.9	293	10.1	313	10.8	316	10.9	344	12.0	310	10.9
Abduction	-	-	2	0.07	-	-	-	-	-		2	.07
Robbery	38	1.3	48	1.7	42	1.4	31	1.1	51	1.8	53	1.9
TOTAL	**353**	**12.4**	**352**	**12.2**	**359**	**12.4**	**351**	**12.2**	**397**	**13.8**	**380**	**13.4**
ONTARIO												
Homicide	2	0.05	1	0.02	2	0.05	4	0.1	-	-	1	.02
Attempted Murder	6	0.15	3	0.07	3	0.07	1	0.02	1	0.02	2	.05
Sexual Assault & Other Sexual Offences	20	0.5	27	0.66	26	0.63	18	0.43	13	0.3	20	.46
Non-Sexual Assault	1,686	42.0	1,913	47.0	1,835	44.8	1,899	45.4	1,852	43.4	2,137	48.9
Abduction	2	0.05	3	0.07	3	0.07	1	0.02	7	0.16	-	-
Robbery	174	4.3	146	3.6	108	2.6	113	2.7	139	3.3	150	3.4
TOTAL	**1,890**	**47.0**	**2,093**	**51.5**	**1,977**	**48.2**	**2,036**	**48.7**	**2,012**	**47.2**	**2,310**	**52.9**
PRAIRIE												
Homicide	2	0.1	-	-	1	0.05	6	0.28	2	0.09	3	.14
Attempted Murder	-	-	-	-	2	0.1	1	0.05	4	0.18	7	.32
Sexual Assault & Other Sexual Offences	26	1.3	42	2.0	37	1.8	23	1.1	29	1.3	26	1.2
Non-Sexual Assault	1,073	52.6	1,365	66.2	1,274	61.0	1,325	62.4	1,308	60.4	1,421	64.2
Abduction	1	0.05	-	-	1	0.05	3	0.14	2	0.09	-	-
Robbery	118	5.8	139	6.7	141	6.8	212	10.0	249	11.5	294	13.3
TOTAL	**1,220**	**59.9**	**1,546**	**74.9**	**1,456**	**69.8**	**1,570**	**74.0**	**1,594**	**73.5**	**1,751**	**79.1**
PACIFIC												
Homicide	-	-	1	0.07	1	0.07	-	-	1	0.07	5	.33
Attempted Murder	3	0.22	2	0.15	2	0.14	-	-	1	0.07	4	.26
Sexual Assault & Other Sexual Offences	14	1.1	14	1.0	9	0.64	13	.90	10	0.68	10	.66
Non-Sexual Assault	482	36.9	634	46.2	597	42.9	636	44.4	706	47.7	662	43.5
Abduction	3	0.23	-	-	3	0.22	1	0.07	-	-	-	-
Robbery	40	3.1	81	6.0	105	7.6	153	10.7	126	8.5	131	8.6
TOTAL	**542**	**41.5**	**722**	**53.2**	**717**	**51.6**	**803**	**56.0**	**844**	**57.0**	**812**	**53.4**
TOTAL	**4,291**	**38.1**	**5,085**	**44.7**	**4,903**	**42.6**	**5,125**	**44.0**	**5,191**	**44.0**	**5,639**	**47.2**

* Source: Uniform Crime Report

** Rate per 10,000 total female youth (aged 12 - 17 years) population

*** To accommodate for charting, rate per 1,000 total female youth (aged 12 - 17 years) population

**** - is nil or zero

Table 4.4: Total Female Youth (Aged 12 - 17 Years) Population*, Canada

TOTAL FEMALE YOUTH POPULATION	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Atlantic	104,300	103,300	102,400	101,100	100,610	100,160
Quebec	285,700	289,200	290,400	288,700	286,969	283,768
Ontario	401,900	406,700	409,900	418,000	426,709	436,613
Prairie	203,800	206,200	208,600	212,300	216,729	221,303
Pacific	130,700	135,200	139,000	143,400	148,046	152,086
TOTAL	**1,126,400**	**1,140,600**	**1,150,300**	**1,163,500**	**1,179,063**	**1,193,930**

* Source: Statistics Canada, Census and Household Statistics Division, Demography Division

Chart 4.4A: Female Youth Charged for a Violent Offence by Police Per 10,000 Female Youth Population, Regions

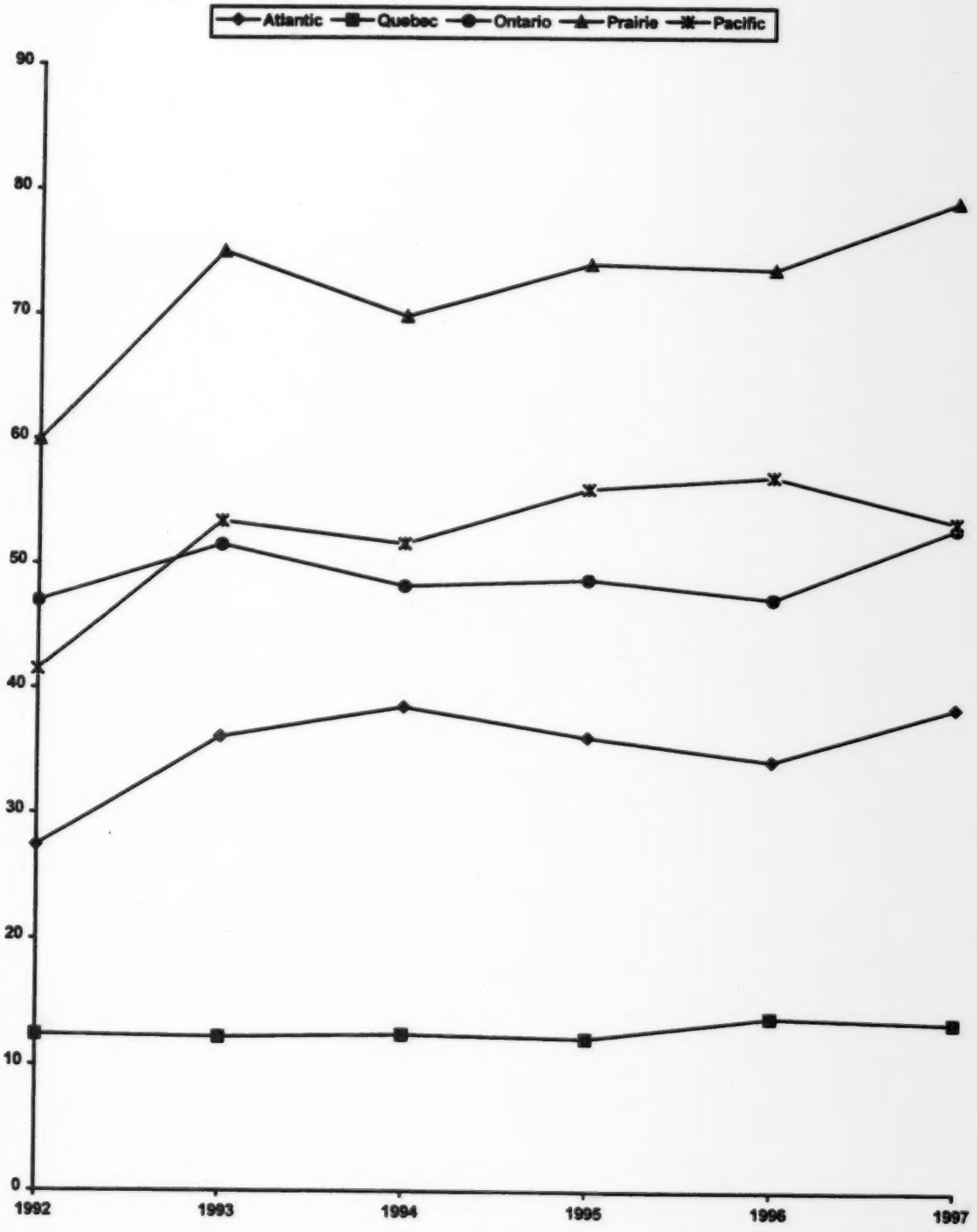


Table 4.5: Female Youth Processed Through the Youth Court System* for a Violent Offence, Canada

OFFENCE	1991/1992 Actual Number	1991/1992 Rate per** 10,000	1992/1933 Actual Number	1992/1933 Rate per 10,000	1993/1994 Actual Number	1993/1994 Rate per 10,000	1994/1995 Actual Number	1994/1995 Rate per 10,000	1995/1996 Actual Number	1995/1996 Rate per 10,000	1996/1997 Actual Number	1996/1997 Rate per 10,000
Homicide***	11	0.10	5	0.04	4	0.04	4	0.03	7	0.06	12	0.10
Attempted Murder	8	0.07	11	0.1	5	0.04	7	0.06	4	0.03	7	0.06
Sexual Assault & Other Sexual Offences	43	0.40	48	0.43	85	0.75	42	0.37	45	0.39	48	0.41
Non-Sexual Assault ****	2,934	27.5 2.8	3,485	30.9 3.1	4,142	36.3 3.7	3,947	34.3 3.4	4,072	35.0 3.5	4,147	35.2 3.5
Abduction	4	0.04	3	0.03	6	0.05	5	0.04	4	0.03	6	0.05
Robbery	288	2.7	243	2.2	286	2.5	288	2.5	369	3.2	407	3.5
Weapon	136	1.3	140	1.2	147	1.3	174	1.5	169	1.5	173	1.5
Other	12	0.11	12	0.11	13	0.11	17	0.15	14	0.12	29	0.25
TOTAL	**3,436**	**33.2**	**3,947**	**35.0**	**4,688**	**41.1**	**4,484**	**39.0**	**4,684**	**40.3**	**4,829**	**41.0**

* Source: Youth Court Survey

** Rate per 10,000 total female youth (aged 12 - 17 years) population

*** Offence categorizations are comprised of the following offences:
Homicide: Murder, Manslaughter, Infanticide and Other Related; **Attempted Murder:** Attempted Murder; **Sexual Assault and Other Sexual Offences:** Aggravated Sexual Assault, Sexual Assault/Weapon, Sexual Assault, Rasp/Indecent Assault; **Non-Sexual Assault:** Aggravated Assault, Assault With a Weapon, Cause Bodily Harm/Intent, Minor Assault, Unlawfully Cause Bodily harm, Assaulting Peace Officer; **Abduction:** Kidnapping/Hostage Taking; **Robbery:** Robbery; **Weapon:** Dangerous Use of a Weapon, Possession of a Weapon, Other Weapons Offences; **Other:** Extortion, Criminal Negligence
Note: Due to possible difference in the definitions of violent crimes, based on the Uniform Crime Report Survey and the Youth Court Survey used in this report, the enclosed tables and charts should be compared on a general level.

**** To accommodate for charting, rate per 1,000 total female youth (aged 12 - 17 years) population

Table 4.6: Total Female Youth (Aged 12-17 Years) Population*, Canada

TOTAL FEMALE YOUTH POPULATION	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
	1,068,300	1,126,400	1,140,600	1,150,300	1,163,500	1,179,063

* Source: Statistics Canada, Census and Household Statistics Branch, Demography Division

Chart 4.5A: Female Youth Processed Through the Youth Court System For a Violent Offence Per 10,000 Female Youth Population, Canada

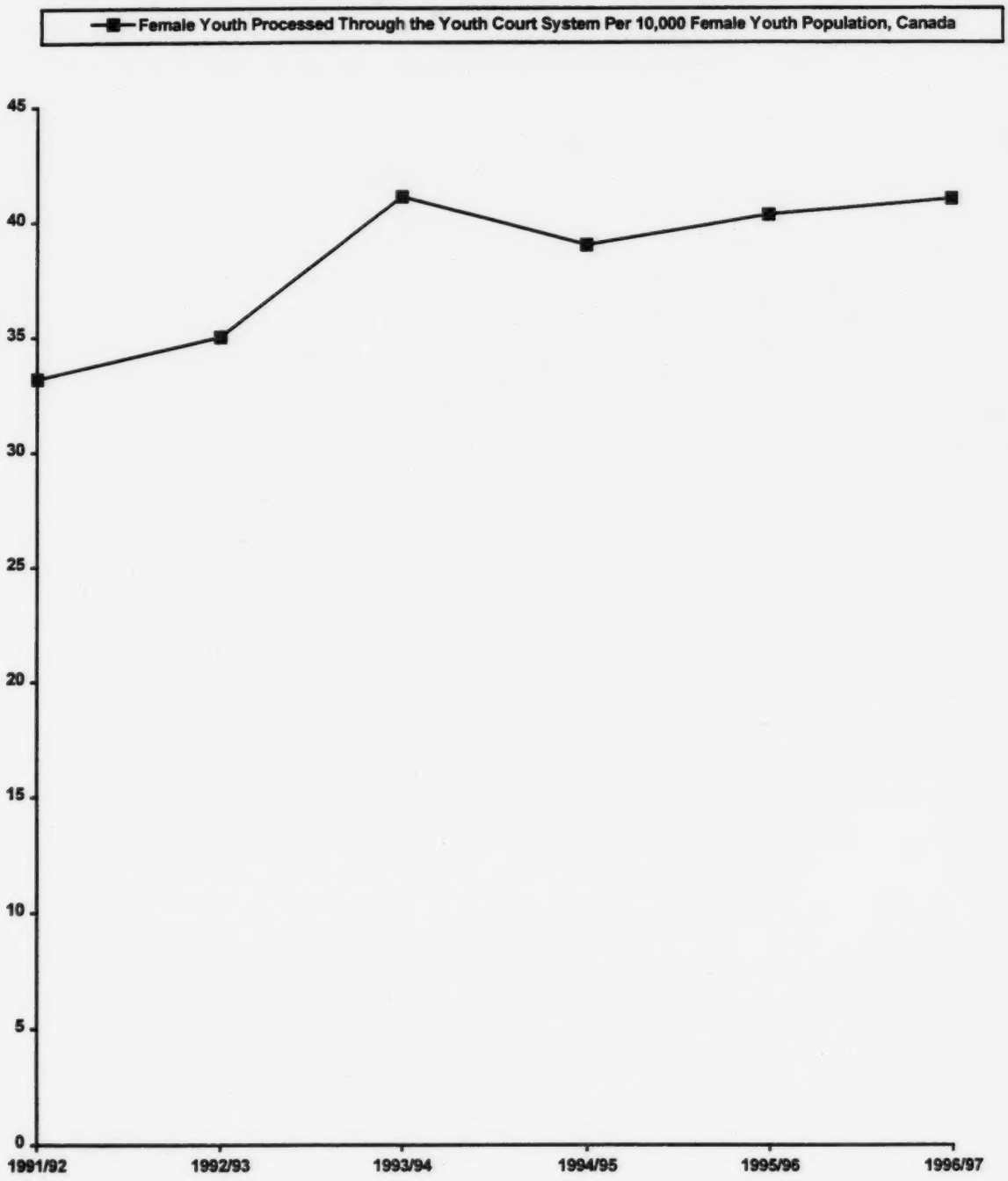
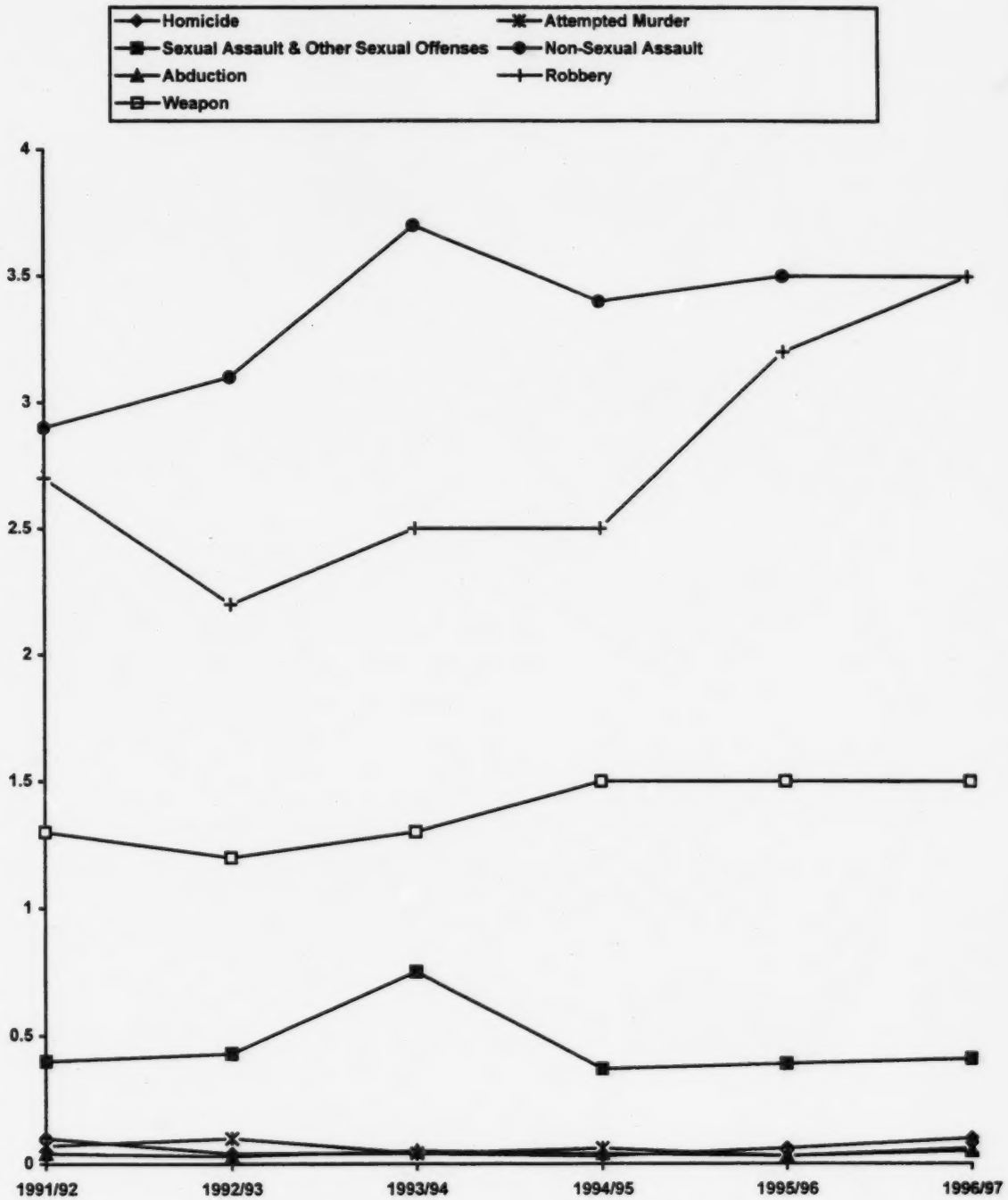


Chart 4.5B: Female Youth Processed Through the Youth Court System For a Violent Offence Per 10,000 Female Youth Population, Canada



QUESTION 5:

HAS THERE BEEN AN INCREASE IN THE FREQUENCY OF FEMALE YOUTH REMANDED INTO CUSTODY PENDING DISPOSITION OF A CHARGE*?

*** Due to data only from British Columbia and Manitoba, conclusions are tentative:**

Manitoba: There was a decrease from 1992/93 to 1994/95 followed by a marked increase to 1996/97.

British Columbia: There has been a steady increase from 1992/93 to 1996/97.

Table 5.1: Female Youth Remanded into Custody* Per Month**, Select Provinces***

PROVINCE	1992/1993		1993/1994		1994/1995		1995/1996		1996/1997	
	Actual Number	Rate Per 10,000	Actual Number	Rate Per 10,000	Actual Number	Rate Per 10,000	Actual Number	Rate Per 10,000	Actual Number	Rate per 10,000
Newfoundland	1	0.35	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7	2.6	10	3.8
Prince Edward Island	1	1.8	-	-	1	1.7	-	-	1	1.7
Nova Scotia	10	2.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	1.3	6	1.6
Manitoba	34	7.4	27	5.8	26	5.6	37	8.0	44	9.3
British Columbia	20	1.5	26	1.9	29	2.1	40	2.8	44	3.0

* Source: Corrections Key Indicator Report for Adults and Young Offenders: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

** Average Month-End Admission: Data are an indication of the average month-end admission count to a facility. Averages are calculated by adding all month-end admission counts and dividing the total by the number of months for the corresponding period.

*** All available information is reported in the tables

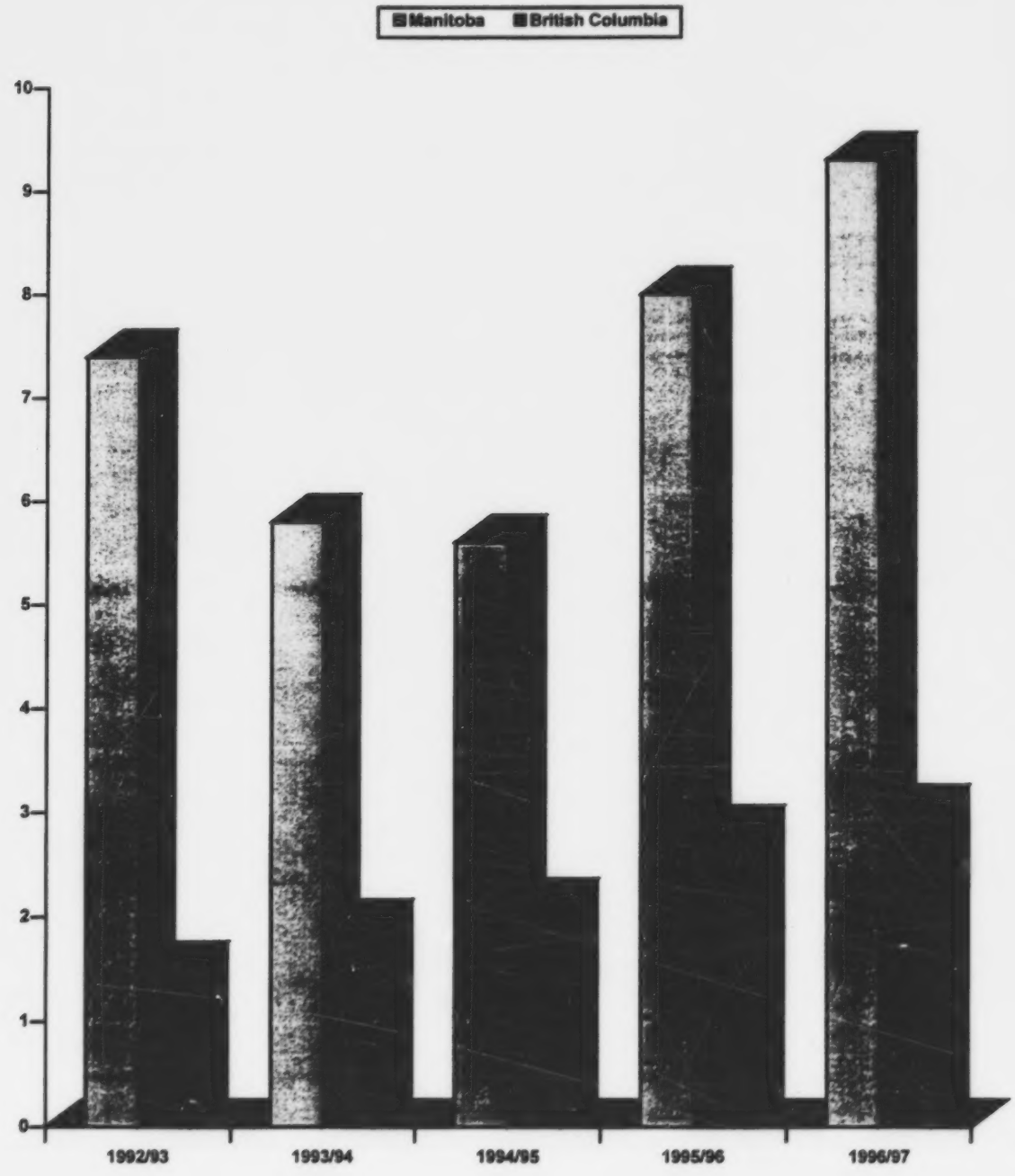
**** - is nil or zero

Table 5.2: Female Youth (Aged 12-17 Years) Population, Select Provinces

TOTAL FEMALE YOUTH POPULATION	1992*	1993	1994	1995	1996
Newfoundland	28,900	28,401	27,641	26,850	26,291
Prince Edward Island	5,700	5,801	5,906	5,930	5,918
Nova Scotia	37,200	37,342	37,133	37,337	37,680
Manitoba	46,100	46,204	46,069	46,270	47,369
British Columbia	129,500	133,845	137,803	142,051	146,605

* 1992 figures are rounded

Chart 5.1A: Female Youth Remanded Into Custody Per Month, Per 10,000 Female Youth Population, Select Provinces



QUESTION 6:

ARE FEMALE YOUTH GETTING MORE SERIOUS DISPOSITIONS*?

Canada

- For the most serious disposition, secure custody, there was an increase from 1991/92 to 1996/97. The second most serious disposition, open custody, (and so forth) also increased from 1991/92 to 1996/97. Overall, probation increased from 1991/92 to 1996/97. Fine and Community Service Order decreased from 1991/92 to 1996/97. Absolute discharge decreased steadily from 1991/92 to 1996/97.

Regions

- Examining the percentage of female youth dispositions per total female youth dispositions, the following is characteristic of each region:

Atlantic Region: Stability from 1991/92 to 1996/97 in fine and community service order, but with fluctuation over the 6 year span. Following a slight decrease from 1991/92 to 1993/94, there was a slight increase in open custody to 1996/97. As well, there was an increase in secure custody, an overall slight decrease in absolute discharge and following an increase from 1991/92 to 1993/94, there was a decrease in probation.

Quebec Region: Overall, increase in probation between 1991/92 and 1996/97. Inconsistent fluctuation in open custody. Stability in fine and community service order and secure custody, noting a drop in 1993/94 for the latter. Decrease in absolute discharge.

Ontario Region: Dramatic increase in probation and dramatic decrease in fine and community service order starting in 1993/94. Slight increase in open custody and steady increase in secure custody. Steady decrease in absolute discharge.

Prairie Region: Increase in probation, open custody and secure custody. Overall decrease in fine and community service order and absolute discharge from 1991/92 to 1996/97.

Pacific Region: Relative stability in probation and fine and community service order (except in 1993/94 for the latter where there was anomalous increase). Increase in open custody and secure custody. Decrease over the 6-year period for absolute discharge.

Order of the greatest frequency of dispositions per region:

Atlantic Region: Probation, Open Custody, Fine & CSO, Secure Custody, Absolute Discharge.

Quebec Region: Probation, Fine & CSO, Secure Custody, Open Custody, Absolute Discharge.

Ontario Region: Probation, Open Custody, Fine & CSO, Secure Custody, Absolute Discharge.

Prairie Region: Probation, Fine & CSO, Open Custody, Secure Custody, Absolute Discharge.

Pacific Region: Probation, Open Custody, Fine & CSO, Secure Custody, Absolute Discharge.

Table 6.1: Female Youth Disposition*, Canada

DISPOSITION**	1991/1992	1992/1993	1993/1994	1994/1995	1995/96	1996/97
Secure Custody	706	831	1,086	1,095	1,179	1,376
Detention for Treatment	1	-	-	-	-	-
Open Custody	1,468	1,565	1,896	1,795	1,921	2,121
Probation	5,547	5,809	5,886	6,952	7,388	7,913
Fine	868	828	838	686	681	531
Compensation	24	17	17	20	10	19
Pay Purchaser	4	6	7	5	2	3
Compensation (Kind)	4	-	-	-	-	3
Community Service Order	1,854	2,109	2,108	1,123	1,199	1,063
Restitution	16	12	17	7	18	12
Prob./Seizure/Forfeit	4	10	12	2	3	3
Absolute Discharge	921	835	767	668	551	402
Other	571	653	760	255	277	372
TOTAL	**11,988**	**12,675**	**13,394**	**12,608**	**13,229**	**13,818**

* Source: Youth Court Survey

** Disposition is the most serious disposition for a person or a case. The seriousness of the disposition is determined by the effect it has on the young person. The dispositions above are ordered from most to least serious. If the disposition with the highest priority is a fine, compensation on pay purchases, and there is a combination of these, the disposition with the largest dollar value is selected as the most significant. In the event that multiple charges result in multiple custody orders, the highest priority is assigned to the largest custody order. The same situation applies in the case of multiple probation orders.

*** - is nil or zero

Table 6.2: Percentage of Female Youth Disposition Per Total Female Youth Dispositions*, Canada

% OF DISPOSITION	1991/1992	1992/1993	1993/1994	1994/1995	1995/1996	1996/1997
Secure Custody	6	7	8	9	9	10
Open Custody	12	12	14	14	15	15
Probation	46	46	44	55	56	57
Fine & Community Service Order	23	23	22	14**	14	12
Absolute Discharge	8	7	6	5	4	3

* Source: Youth Court Survey

** Both community service order and fine contributed to the decrease

Chart 6.2A: Percentage of Female Youth Dispositions Per Total Female Youth Dispostions, Canada

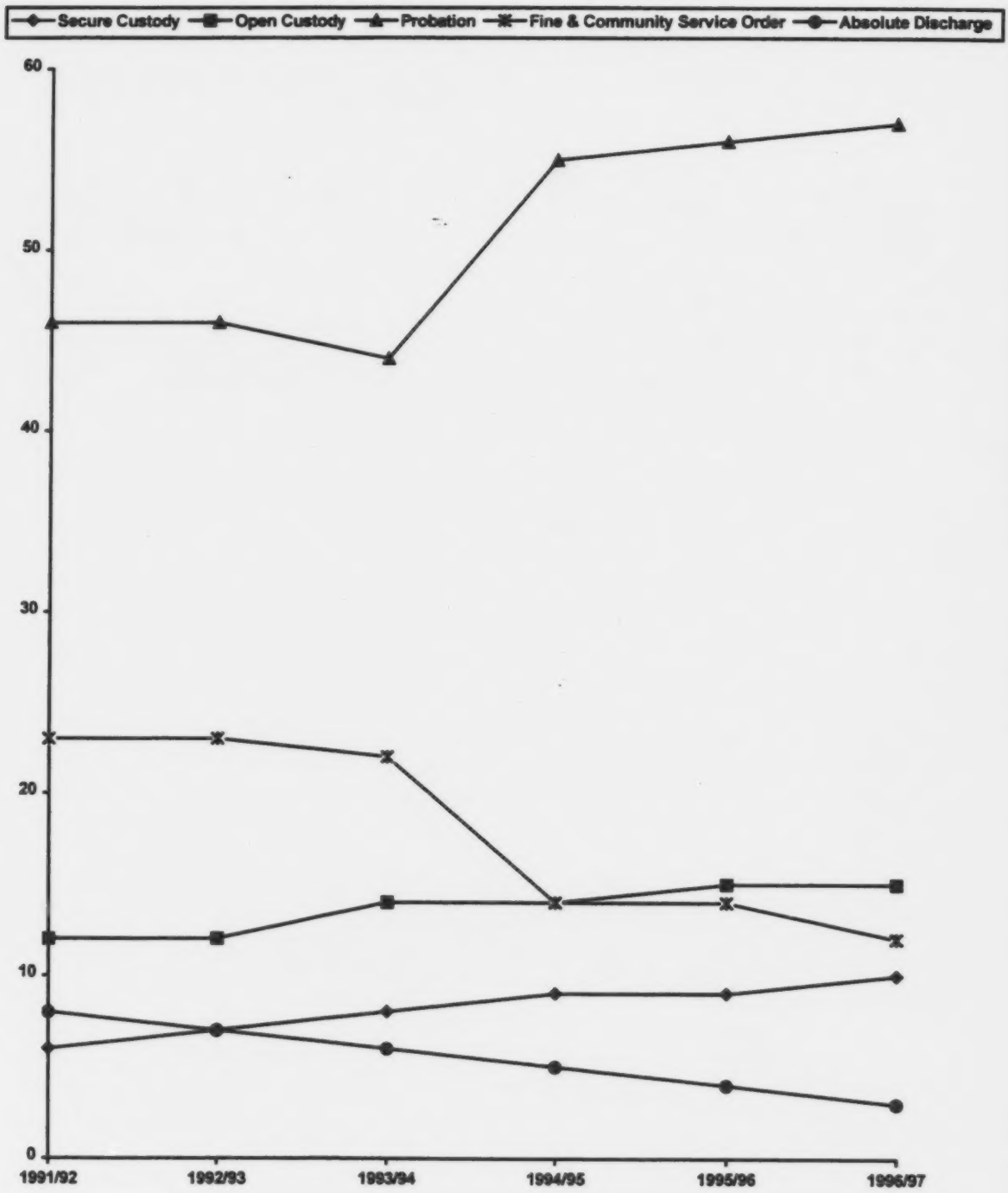


Table 6.3: Female Youth Disposition*, Regions

DISPOSITION**	1991/1992	%***	1992/1993	%	1993/1994	%	1994/1995	%	1995/1996	%	1996/1997	%
ATLANTIC												
Secure Custody	53	5	62	6	55	6	86	8	86	8	134	10
Open Custody	178	17	143	15	133	13	166	15	216	19	261	19
Probation	679	65	643	67	693	69	698	66	715	62	818	60
Fine & Community Service Order	89	9	72	7	59	6	78	7	98	9	113	8
Absolute Discharge	41	4	44	5	51	5	53	5	30	3	35	3
QUEBEC												
Secure Custody	27	8	34	7	27	5	31	6	18	4	38	6
Open Custody	25	7	24	5	41	8	27	5	45	9	27	4
Probation	209	59	300	64	291	59	337	67	314	62	415	67
Fine & Community Service Order	70	20	88	19	96	20	97	19	114	23	120	19
Absolute Discharge	22	6	23	5	19	4	13	3	13	3	20	3
ONTARIO												
Secure Custody	351	9	395	9	559	10	581	12	648	13	686	12
Open Custody	773	19	903	20	1,084	19	988	20	1,035	20	1,176	21
Probation	1,499	36	1,660	36	1,704	30	2,871	57	2,961	58	3,283	59
Fine & Community Service Order	1,104	27	1,247	27	1,456	25	273	5	240	5	224	4
Absolute Discharge	381	9	415	9	386	7	312	6	230	4	169	3
PRAIRIE												
Secure Custody	236	5	263	6	345	7	309	7	324	6	376	9
Open Custody	315	7	332	7	415	9	413	10	427	8	440	11
Probation	2,145	48	2,166	49	2,226	48	2,081	49	2,403	47	2,312	58
Fine & Community Service Order	1,365	31	1,429	32	1,252	26	1,273	30	1,767	35	755	19
Absolute Discharge	369	8	242	5	212	5	206	5	178	3	134	3
PACIFIC												
Secure Custody	39	3	77	5	100	7	88	6	103	7	142	9
Open Custody	177	12	163	11	223	15	201	14	198	13	217	14
Probation	1,015	70	1,040	70	972	66	965	68	995	67	1,085	69
Fine & Community Service Order	94	7	101	7	183	12	88	6	90	6	82	5
Absolute Discharge	108	8	111	7	99	7	84	6	100	7	44	3

* Source: Youth Court Survey

** Disposition is the most serious disposition for a person or a case. The seriousness of the disposition is determined by the effect it has on the young person. The dispositions above are ordered from most to least serious. If the disposition with the highest priority is a fine, compensation on pay purchases, and there is a combination of these, the disposition with the largest dollar value is selected as the most significant. In the event that multiple charges result in multiple custody orders, the highest priority is assigned to the largest custody order. The same situation applies in the case of multiple probation orders.

*** Percentage of female youth dispositions per total female youth dispositions

Chart 6.3A: Percentage of Female Youth Dispositions Per Total Female Youth Youth Dispositions, Atlantic Region

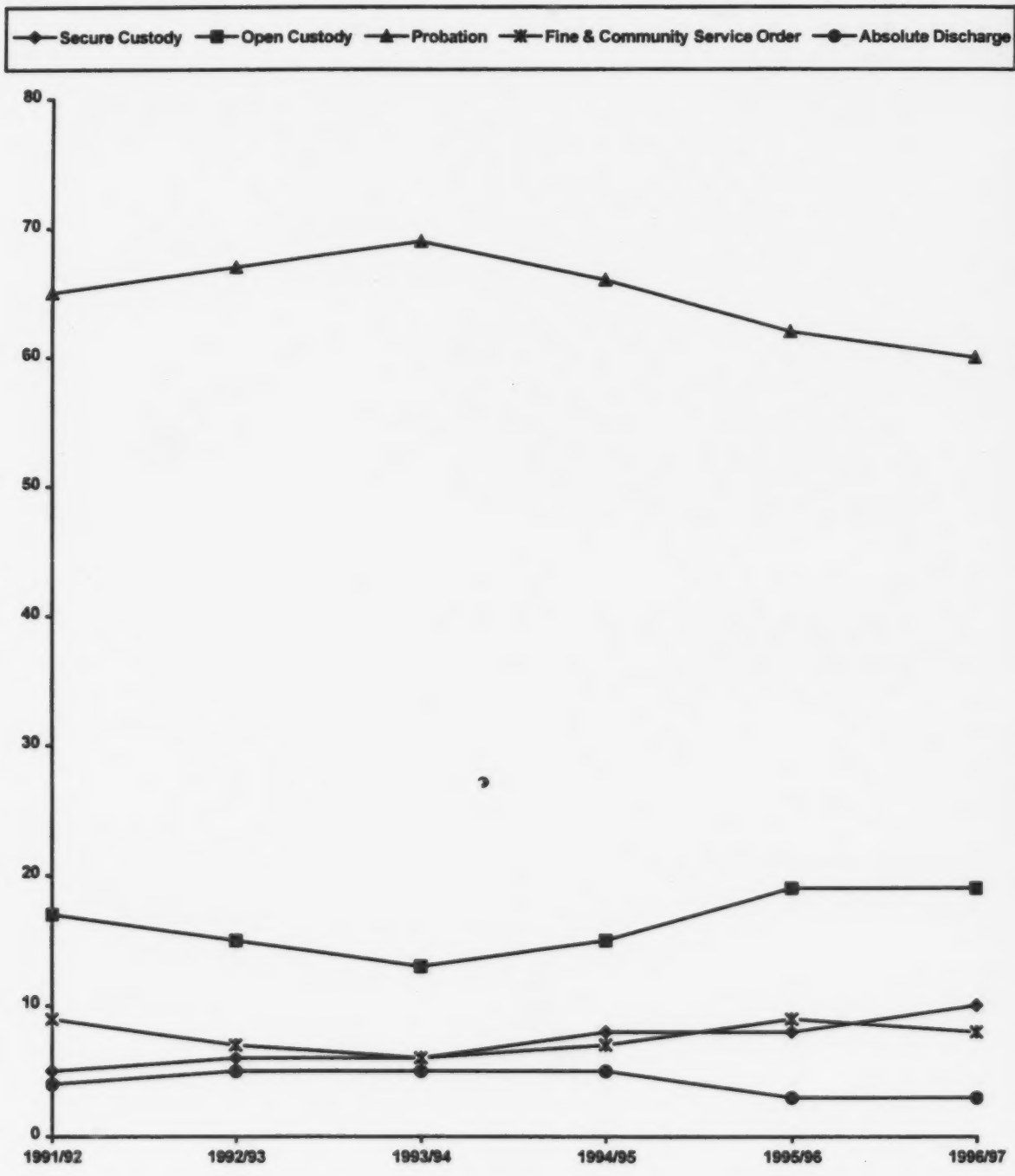


Chart 6.3B: Percentage of Female Youth Dispositions Per Total Female Youth Dispositions, Quebec Region

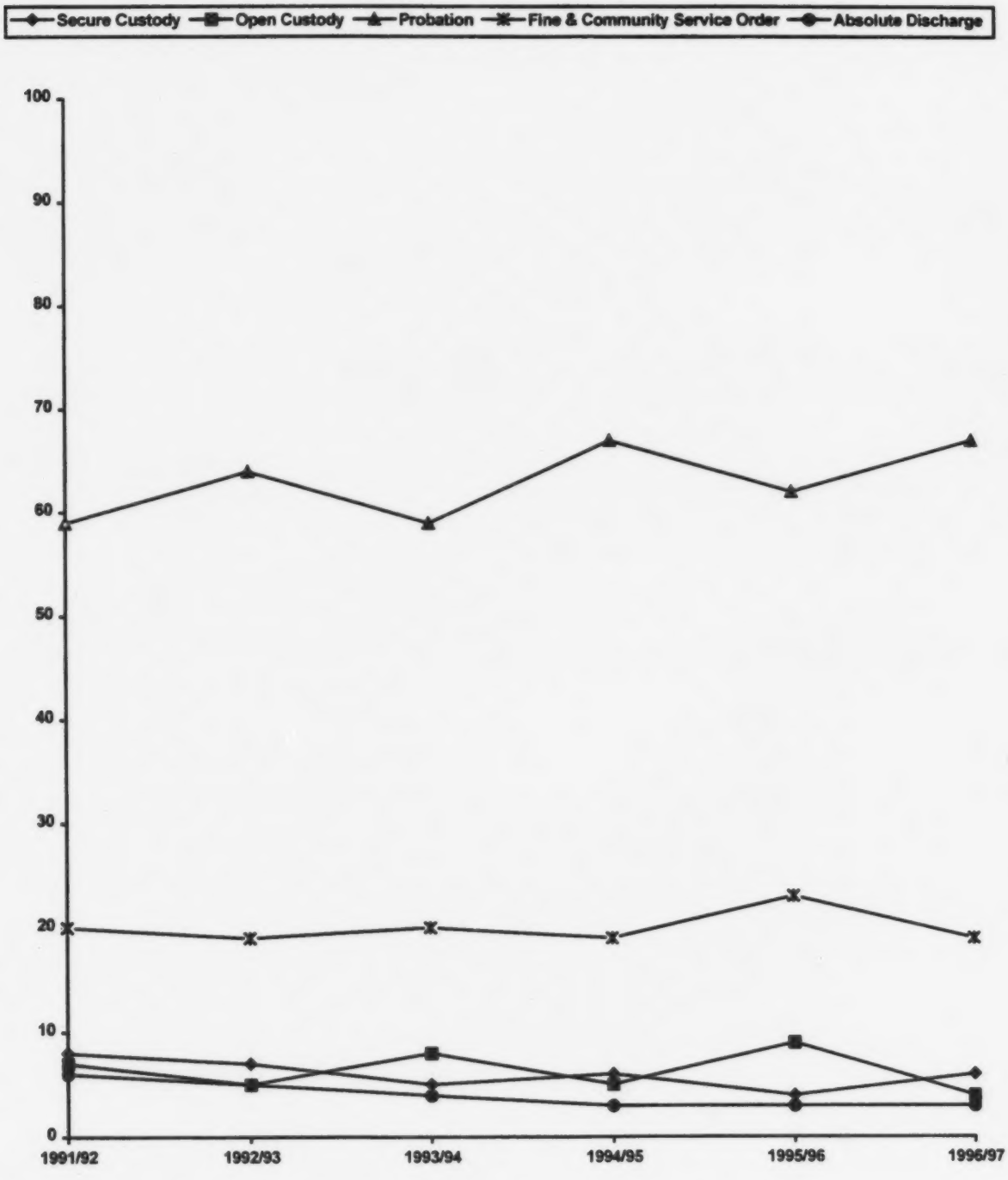


Chart 6.3C: Percentage of Female Youth Dispositions Per Total Female Youth Dispositions, Ontario Region

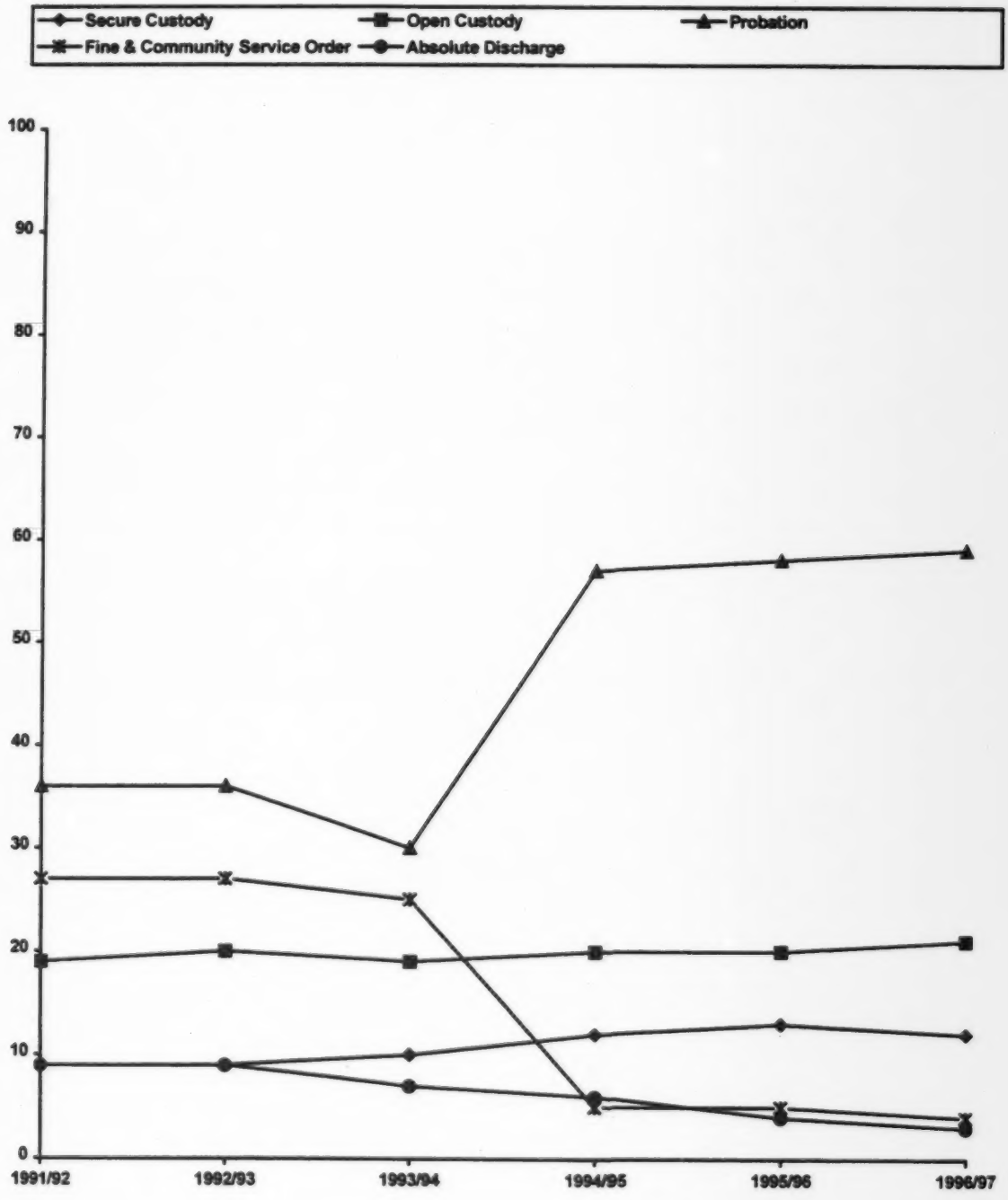


Chart 6.3D: Percentage of Female Youth Dispositions Per Total Female Youth Dispositions, Prairie Region

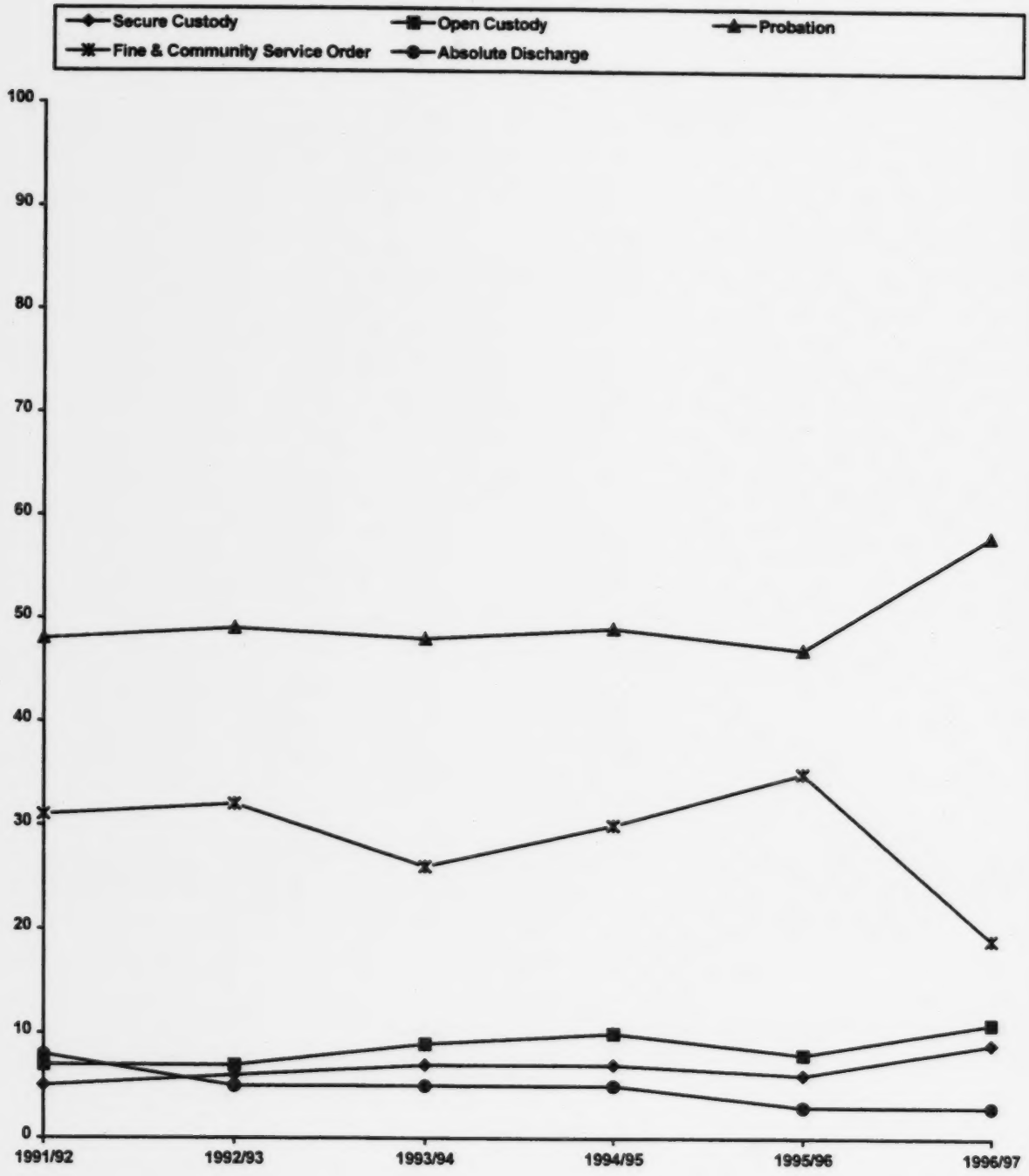
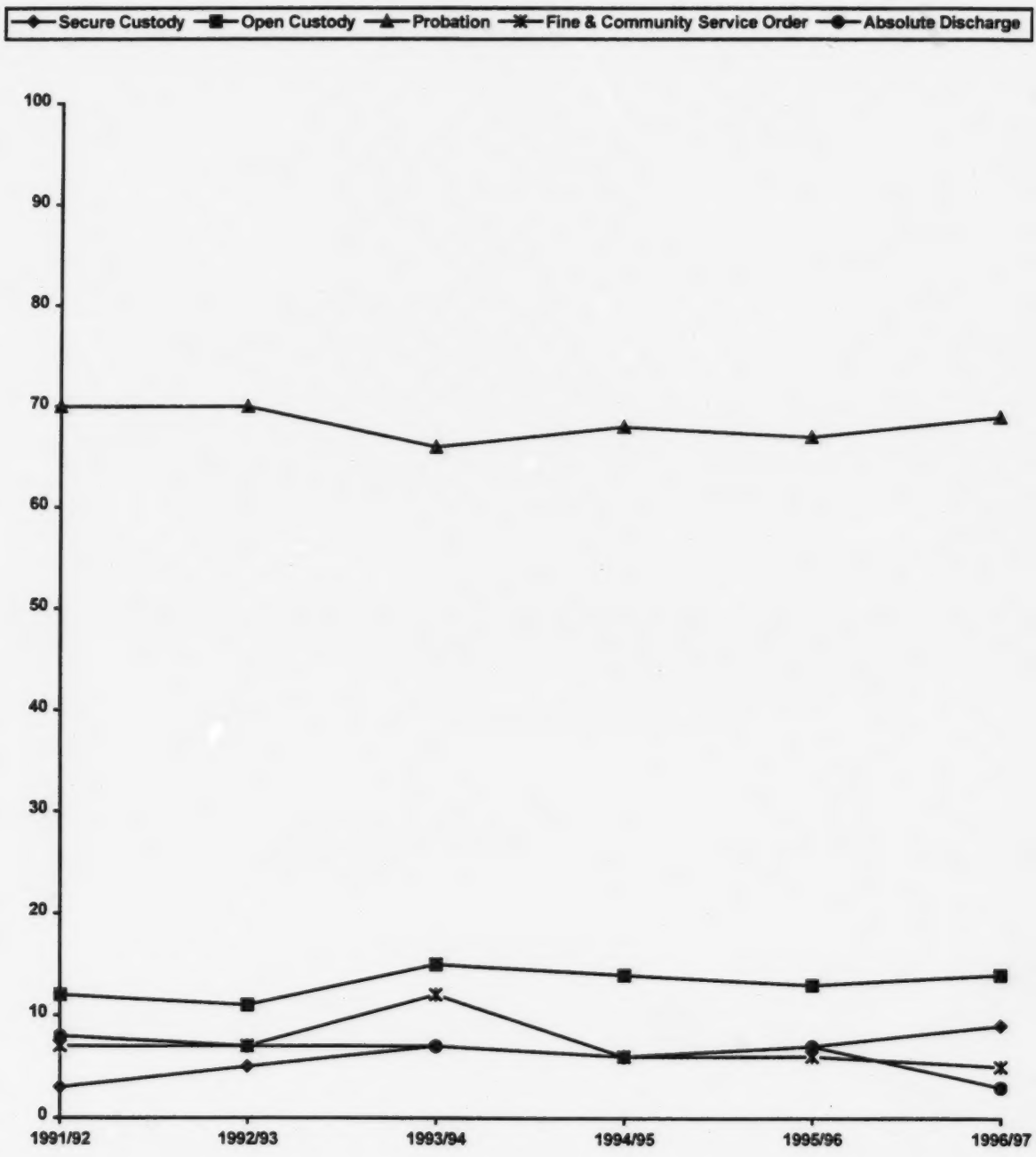


Chart 6.3E: Percentage of Female Youth Dispositions Per Total Female Youth Dispositions, Pacific Region



QUESTION 7:

HAS THERE BEEN AN INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF FEMALE YOUTH TRANSFERRED TO ADULT COURT?

- Overall, very few female youth are transferred to adult court in Canada: a total of 20 from 1991/92 to 1996/97. From 1991/92 to 1996/97 there was no notable trend: In 1991/92 there were only 3 transfers, in 1992/93 there were 2, in 1993/94 there were 0, in 1994/95 there were 6, in 1995/96 there were 4, and in 1996/97 there were 5. Note that in 1994/95 all 6 transfers were in Manitoba.

Table 7.1: Female Youth Transferred to Adult Court*, Regions & Canada

	1991/1992	Age	1992/1993	Age	1993/1994	1994/1995	Age	1995/1996	Age	1996/1997	Age
Atlantic	-		1	16	-			-			
Quebec	1	15	-		-	-		-			
Ontario	1	16	1	15	-			1	u/k		
Prairie	1	17	-		-	6**	16, 16, 16, 16, 17, 17	3	16,16,17	3	u/k
Pacific	-		-		-	-		-		2	u/k
Canada Total	**3**		**2**		**0**	**6**		**4**		**5**	

* Youth Court Survey
** All 6 cases were in Manitoba
*** See Appendix E for additional research findings
**** u/k: Unknown

APPENDIX A

DATA SOURCES

1. UNIFORM CRIME REPORT SURVEY

- A continuous historical record of crime and traffic statistics that have been investigated and reported by every police agency in Canada since 1962.
- As of 1995, there were approximately 1,800 separate police locations responding to the Survey, comprising about 420 different police forces. The most significant loss of information occurs in the rare situation where a police force fails to submit data to the Centre. In this situation, estimates are calculated for that particular force.
- Collected information includes the number of criminal incidents, the clearance status of those incidents and information on persons charged.
- Data is available for nearly 100 separate criminal offences.
- Incidents are classified according to the most serious offence occurring in the incident (generally the offence which carries the longest maximum sentence under the Criminal Code of Canada). Violent offences always take precedence over non-violent offences (i.e., an incident involving a breaking and entering offence and an assault is counted as an assault incident).

2. REVISED, OR INCIDENT BASED, UNIFORM CRIME REPORT SURVEY

- In 1984 the UCR Survey was re-developed to expand the information collected from the UCR Survey.
- The Revised UCR Survey allows detailed examinations of accused and victim characteristics (e.g., age, sex, alcohol/drug consumption, relationship, level of injury and weapon causing injury), as well as characteristics of the incident itself (e.g., location, targets of violations, secondary violations, the presence of weapons, property type, date and time).
- In 1996, the Revised UCR Survey had 154 police forces reporting to it, representing about 47% of the national volume of reported crime: 39% of incidents were from Quebec, 38% from Ontario, 10% from Alberta, 8% from British Columbia, 4% from Saskatchewan and 1% from New Brunswick. With the exception of Quebec, the majority of police departments are urban.

3. YOUTH COURT SURVEY

- National database of statistical information on charges, cases and persons involving accused who are aged 12 to 17 years (up to the 18th birthday).
- Basic charge data are used to 'create' cases, a case being all the charges against one young person that have the same date of first appearance.
- Data is collected from all youth courts in Canada and is intended to achieve complete coverage of charges dealt with by youth courts.
- Is a census of federal statute charges (Criminal Code, Narcotic Control Act, Food and Drugs Act, Young Offender Act, and other federal statutes) heard in youth courts.
- Excludes appeals, reviews, provincial statutes, and municipal by-law infractions.

4. CORRECTIONS KEY INDICATOR REPORT FOR ADULTS AND YOUNG OFFENDERS

- Data is quite general in nature.
- Is used mainly to monitor corrections population trends.
- Allows for historical comparisons and provides for some indication of current trends and demands.

5. OTHER STUDIES

A. Report of the Federal-Provincial-Territorial Task Force on Youth Justice. A Profile of the Juvenile Justice System in Canada Sharon Moyer, November 1996

- Provides a detailed quantitative description of the ways in which young offenders are dealt with by the justice system.
- Details the characteristics of youth crime and the processing of these crimes by the youth justice system.

B. Serious Violent Offences and Offenders in Youth Court
Naomi Lee and Tim Leonard, December 1995

- Provides a statistical profile of a set of young persons who have at least one charge relating to any of the following serious offences adjudicated under the YOA: murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, aggravated sexual assault, sexual assault with a weapon, rape and aggravated assault for an eight year period (1986-1993).

6. CANADIAN CENSUS

- Source: Statistics Canada, Census and Household Statistics Branch, Demography Division (Final Postcensal Estimates for 1991, 1992; Updated Postcensal Estimates for 1993, 1994, 1995; and Preliminal Postcensal for 1996 and 1997).

- Note that the population estimates used in this report are not the most recent. However, the changes are very slight and do not affect the results. To illustrate, the most recent population statistics available are the Final Postcensal Estimates for 1991 and 1992; Updated Postcensal Estimates for 1993, 1994, 1995; and Preliminal Postcensal for 1996 and 1997.

- Comparison:

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Used	1,126,400	1,140,600	1,150,300	1,163,500	1,179,063
Updated	1,128,324	1,140,815	1,150,771	1,163,544	1,179,063

APPENDIX B

DATA PRESENTATION

- This report presents data on the national and regional levels separately and provides comparisons between regions. This is done because there is often disparity between regions and Canadian totals are greatly influenced by what happens in large population provinces, such as Ontario.

- The wording in this report, specifically the definitions, are often extracted verbatim from the sources (i.e., Uniform Crime Report and Youth Court Survey). If further clarification is needed on any definition, please refer to the original source.

APPENDIX C

REPORT **Serious Violent Offences and Offenders in Youth Court**
Naomi Lee and Tim Leonard, December 1995

- Lee and Leonard concluded in their research on serious violent youth offenders that "[o]ffenses involving accused under fifteen years of age accounted for only 17% of the charges of serious violence (15% for males and 2% for females). One-fifth of the charges related to offences that occurred when the accused was fifteen, 26% of offences at age sixteen and 35% of offences at age seventeen. Sixteen- and seventeen-year-old accused, therefore, accounted for the bulk (62%) of the charges" (1995:9).

APPENDIX D

REPORTS: **Serious Violent Offences and Offenders in Youth Court**
Naomi Lee and Tim Leonard, December 1995

A Profile of the Juvenile Justice System in Canada
Sharon Moyer, November 1996

- There is widespread consensus among the Canadian populace and research that large portions of young offenders are perpetrators of the most serious forms of violence. This is evident in the extensive media coverage afforded to the topic. However, according to Lee and Leonard (1995), these accounts "belie the fact...that the phenomenon of serious youth violence is actually so infrequent that it tends to elude statistical analysis" (1). Similarly, the research of Moyer (1996:2) concludes that "[e]ven a cursory look at the type of offences which result in system involvement shows that the vast majority of juvenile criminal behavior involved is not, by any definition, very serious in nature" (1996:2).

- To illustrate, referring to the research of Lee and Leonard (1995), "[b]oth the UCR and YCS indicate very small numbers per year of...[violent] offences....UCR data, from 1986 to 1993, yield the following average numbers of young [male and female] persons charged per year in all provinces and territories:

Murder:	39
Manslaughter:	5
Attempted Murder:	65
Aggravated Sexual Assault:	20
Sexual Assault with a Weapon:	51
Aggravated Assault:	254
All the above:	434" (2)

- Lee and Leonard (1995:4) further state that "[t]o put this base into perspective it is worth noting that during the reference period, in the nine jurisdictions included in the study, approximately three million individuals were at risk of being charged under the YOA, that is, they were between the ages of 12 and 17 years at some time during the reference period. The estimated number of young persons identified for this study, therefore, represents a mere 0.06% of the population at risk, and their charges relating to serious offences are approximately 0.3% of the 900,000 charges of all types dealt with by youth courts of the nine jurisdictions in the same period".

1996 Incident Based Uniform Crime Report Survey

- Selected Violations Against the Person, by Gender of Victim and Accused, 1996

	Female Accused (%)	Male Accused (%)	Total Accused (#)
Female Victims (%)	7.2	48.2	43,328
Male Victims (%)	5.9	38.7	34,070
Total Victims (#)	**9,958**	**66,440**	**76,398**

* Excludes incidents involving multiple accused and incidents where gender in unknown
** Counts the number of individual victimizations by sex of victim and accused
*** Source: Incident Based UCR, Policing Services Program, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

APPENDIX E

REPORT: **Serious Violent Offences and Offenders in Youth Court**
Naomi Lee and Tim Leonard, December 1995

- Only a small fraction of young persons (females and males) charged with serious violent offences were transferred to adult court.

- Transfer orders were issued by youth courts in more cases that did not involve violent offences than in cases that did.

- Youth who were transferred tend to be of the upper limit of the age jurisdiction of the YOA.

- Youth who were transferred tend to have rather high charge to person ratios in their youth court histories. They share these characteristics, however, with many that remain in the youth justice system and receive dispositions under the Act. The data signal a need for more detailed research into the working and effects of the transfer provisions of the YOA (50).

APPENDIX F

DATA SOURCE EXPLANATIONS

Youth Court Survey

- A **case** is one or more charges against a young person which are presented in court on the same date. Basic charge data are used to 'create' cases, a case being all the charges against a young person that have the same date of first appearance. Identifiers used to link charges to cases are the coded name, sex, date of birth, date of first court appearance and court location code. This report uses case counts as the unit of analysis.

Uniform Crime Report

- An **incident** is the basis for counting reported crime. An incident is the set of connected events usually constituting an occurrence report. In the aggregate survey, the incident is used in conjunction with the Most Serious Offence rule to form the aggregate offence counts (see below for definition of the Most Serious Offence rule). In the incident based survey, information for each incident is reported individually. Aggregate most serious offence rules are then applied to these data in order to reconcile them with historical aggregate counts as well as with data from aggregate respondents.

- **Most Serious Offence Rule -** The UCR classifies incidents according to the most serious offence in the incident. In categorizing incidents, violent offences always take precedence over non-violent offences. The UCR Survey scores violent incidents differently from other types of crimes. For violent crimes, a separate incident is recorded for each victim (categorized according to the most serious offence against the victim). If, for example, one-person assaults three people, then three incidents are recorded. If three people assault one person, only one incident is recorded. For non-violent crimes, one incident (categorized according to the most serious offence in the incident) is counted for every distinct or separate occurrence.

- Robbery is one exception to the above ruling. Robbery is categorized as a violent offence. Unlike all other violent offences, one occurrence of robbery is equal to one incident, regardless of the number of victims. The reason for this exception is that robbery can involve many people who could all be considered victims. In a bank robbery with 5 tellers and 20 customers present, 25 incidents of robbery would be counted if the normal scoring rule for violent incidents were applied. This would seriously overstate the occurrence of robbery.

- Thus, the total number of incidents recorded by the UCR survey is not a census of all violations of the law that come to the attention of the police. Rather, it is equal to the number of victims of violent crimes (other than robberies) plus the number of separate occurrences of non-violent crimes (and robberies).

- **Persons charged** - The UCR also records the number of persons charged. For incidents that are cleared, the survey collects the number of adults charged by gender, as well as the number of youths (aged 12 to 17 years) charged by gender. The "persons charged" category includes the number of people charged or recommended for charges by police, not the number of charges laid or recommended or laid against those people. A person who is simultaneously charged with more than one offence is counted according to the most serious offence, even if the offences occurred in more than one incident. In addition, persons may be counted more than once throughout the year; that is, individuals are counted on each occasion that they are charged by the police.

- Persons charged refers to persons who were charged in connection with a particular incident. These persons, however, may have been charged later with a lesser offence. For example, a person who commits a breaking and entering offence may end up being charged with possession of stolen goods if, for instance, the police have better evidence on the latter offence. Both the actual incident and the person charged are counted under breaking and entering, even though the person was actually charged with possession of stolen goods.

Corrections Key Indicator Report

- The data used in this report are the average month-end admission count to a facility. Averages are calculated by adding all month-end admission counts and dividing the total number of months for the corresponding period. Actual in counts includes all youths on remand and temporary detention, sentenced offenders and other young offenders who are legally required to be at a facility and are present at the time the count is taken.